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AIDS TO GENERAL CULTURE SERIES

MEDIÆVAL EUROPE

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5. The book on **Political Science and International Law** has been written with a view to familiarise the readers with the principal contents of Sidgwick's *Development of European Polity* and *Elements of Politics*, Mill's *Representative Government*, Bluntschli's *Theory of the State*, Woodrow Wilson's *The State*, Wheaton's *International Law*, Halleck's *Elements of International Law*, Smith's *Primer on International Law*, Lawrence's *Hand-book of Public International Law*, McKechnie's *The State and the Individual*, Burgess' *Political Science and Constitutional Law*.

6. Professor **Seeley's** *Introduction to Political Science* has received an independent place in the Series because the study of his works generally is not only a specialisation, a training in Political Philosophy, but is, in a sense, itself a liberal education. 'The charming rigour, with which he has throughout applied the Inductive Method, is indeed a dialectic masterpiece; and the conversational form, into which his discourses have been thrown, reaps all the advantages of the Socratic Method, with its penetrating directness and abiding freshness, which alone can powerfully stimulate the intellect, and start independent lines of thought and investigation.

The Series is published in the hope that, having proved useful to pupils at home, it may be of use to general readers, who want to get ready-made in a short compass the principal ideas about European Civilisation in its manifold aspects, and to be a little up-to-date and modern in thought; and even to candidates for examinations who want to catch the prominent points, and get the clue to an intelligent memorising—a purpose which is very well served by an analytical presentation.

The books, however, cannot but suffer from the disadvantage of not being exhaustive and thorough, because they are not backed, as they were in the case of those for whom they were originally intended, by further readings from the works of specialists.

Finally, in introducing the series to the public I have the pleasure of acknowledging my indebtedness to

my friends Babu Radhakumud Mookerji, M.A., Prem-
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CALCUTTA. }
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BENOY KUMAR SARKAR

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BOOK I.

THE BARBARIAN INVASIONS—AND THE DISMEMBERMENT OF THE EMPIRE (4TH-5TH CENT. A.D.)

CHAPTER I.

Meanings of the Empire in Different Times.

I. Under Augustus and his Successors—*i*
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tal to Constantinople or Byzantium (New Rome.)

ii. **Division into two Branches** (395) between two
sons of Theodosius—*viz.*, Arcadius and Hono-
rius.

a. **The Western Empire** (395—476)—From Italy
to the Atlantic—Latin the Court Language—
Existence of *various spoken languages* ;

Ceases to exist on account of the incursions
of the Teutons who conquer France, Spain,

England and Northern Italy, and cannot be checked by the impotent puppet Emperors—Honorius and his Successors (10 Emperors).

b. The Eastern, Byzantine or Greek Empire—the sole Empire—successor of the old Non-Christían Empire. From Greece to the Tigris—Capital Constantinople—Court Language Latin—*spoken language Greek*.

1. **The House of Theodosius**—From Arcadius to Marcian—3 Emperors (395—457).
2. **The House of Leo the Great**—From Leo I to Anastasius I—4 Emperors (457—518).
3. **The House of Justin**—From Justin to Maurice—5 Emperors (518[†]—602).
4. **Phocas** (602—610).
5. **The House of Heraclius**—From Heraclius to Theodosius III—4 Emperors (610—695).
6. **Anarchy**—5 Usurpers raised and subverted by rebellions (695—716).
7. **The House of Leo the Isaurian**—From Leo III to Irene—6 Emperors (716—797).

iii. Foreign Powers.

- a. Teutons**—in England, Spain, Gaul, Italy, Scandinavia.
- b. Saracens**—in Asia, Africa and Europe.
- c. Slavs.**

III. Under Charlemagne and his Successors [9th cent.]

1. **The Byzantine Empire** continues—wholly Greek.
2. **Restoration of the Western Empire** by Charles the Great—**The Empire of the Franks**—embracing Germany, France, parts of Spain, Italy, and Slavic States. *The King is German*—He is the Emperor of the Romans as well as King of the Franks.
3. **Independent Powers.**
 - a. Teutons—in England and Scandinavia.
 - b. Saracens.
 - i. The Eastern Caliphate of Bagdad.
 - ii. The Western Emirate of Cordova in Spain.

IV. The 10th Century onwards.

1. **The Byzantine Empire** continues up to the event of 1453 (capture of Constantinople by the Turks).
2. **The German Empire** established by Otto the Great— continues to exist as the Holy Roman Empire up to the overthrow of the Austrians by Napoleon (1806).
3. **Independent Peoples and States.**
 - a. The Saracens—Small Kingdoms gradually reduced by Teutons.

b. Beginning of Modern States.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| i. England. | ii. Scandinavia. |
| iii. France. | iv. Spain. |
| v. Italy. | vi. Slavonic States (Serbia,
Hungary and Russia). |

CHAPTER II.

The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire—its causes.

1. Transfer of Capital from Rome to Constantinople.
[The idea of two capitals prepares the mind for the idea of two Empires].
2. Vastness—physical, territorial ; hence inherent weakness ; absence of Science and want of representative system, Inefficient control over the Provinces.
3. Foreign Invasions
 - i. The Barbarians.
 - ii. The Turks.
 - iii. The Saracens.
4. The two Churches—help in the breaking up.
N.B. The Western Church invited the Franks into Italy.
5. Absence of great moral forces which might counteract these difficulties. Efforts to retrieve the losses could not be continued for absence of competent followers. For one Justinian there were a dozen Leos.

CHAPTER III

The Undivided Christian Empire. (4th Century.)

A. Emperors—Constantine Family :

1. **Constantine**—becomes Emperor through Civil War (323 A. D.)—transfers the Capital to Byzantium or Constantinople :

- i. Christian.

- ii. Greek city in origin*

- iii. and hence chief seat of Greek culture and learning.

Organises the despotic form of government introduced by Diocletian—the Senate and Consuls exist only in form.

2. **Constantius** (353—361)—Church disputes.
Several revolts—unsuccessful wars with the Germans and Persians—Julian drives the Germans out of Gaul.
3. **Julian** (361—363)—becomes Emperor through his army—War against the Persians.
4. **Theodosius the Great** (379—95)—Division at his death between Arcadius and Honorius :
 - a. Illyrium and the East.
 - b. Italy and Gaul.

B. Christianity.

- a. Constantine makes **Christianity the State religion**. The Church and the Empire are united—and General Councils for the discussion of church dogmas are organised through the ruler, e.g., the Council of Nice (325). But this Christianity becomes **Latinised, Hellenised or Orientalised**, and gives rise to peculiar doctrines in the different provinces.
- b. **Progress of Christianity**—it becomes diffused through the whole empire towards the close of the fourth century, though greatly checked by the Church disputes and persecutions under Julian.

CHAPTER IV.

New Factors that changed the aspect of the Empire (4th & 5th Centuries).

- I. **Teutons**—(i) their movements due to the pressure of Turanians (Huns) (ii) driven back for a time by Augustus, Constantine, Julian and Valentinian (iii) some accept service under the Empire and acquire experience of the military and imperial forms of government and embrace one or other form of christianity.
- II. **The process by which Teutonic element was introduced into the provinces of the Roman Empire.**
 1. First period—**invasions** and expulsions.
 2. Second period—**invasions, defeat but settlements :**

- i as peaceful citizens for the security of personal property.
 - ii as officers under the empire. Period of Education under the Romans.
3. Third period—**conquest**
- i. invasions and expulsion of the reigning chiefs ;
 - ii. or usurpation of the government with the help of the army at their back ;
 - iii. or grants of cæsardom by the Senate and the Emperor.

III. Their Conquests and Settlements.

A. Goths.

1. The West Goths.

- i. Living in Dacia—Arian Christians (Ulphilas)—pressed by the Huns—crossed the Danube (376).
- ii. Killed the Eastern Emperor Valens in battle (378).
- iii. Alarie takes Rome (410).
- iv. His successor Athaulf lays the foundation of an Independent Gothic Kingdom in Spain and Southern Gaul (414).
- v. Theodoric with the help of the Eastern Emperor and other Teutonic tribes defeats and kills Attila the Hun at Chalons (451).

vi. **Odoacer**, an officer under the Western Empire, receives the **Kingdom of Italy** (476) through a decree of the Senate and Eastern Emperor, but practically founds an *independent* Kingdom (though retaining the Roman laws and names).—End of the Western Roman Empire.

2. **The Burgundians.**

3. **Franks.**

i. South Eastern Gaul.

ii. **Kingdom of the Franks** firmly established (481) by Clovis—Catholic.

iii. Conquests in Germany, Gaul and in the territories of the West Goths.

4. **Vandals**—Settled in Africa—Carthage (429); Arians—persecute Catholics; their kingdom not permanent.

5. **East Goths**—**Theodoric** overthrows Odoacer (493)—Arians—no persecution of Catholics; Italy peaceful and flourishing; Extension of dominions, but the Kingdom not lasting.

Effects of the Settlements of the Goths :

1. not mere destroyers.

2. Let the Romans keep their own laws and languages.

3. converted by the Romans into Catholicism.

4. inhibited the learning, civilisation and manners of the Romans.

5. out of the gradual mixture of these conquerors and conquered arose the Romance nations in

- a. Spain.
- b. Italy.
- c. Provence and Aquitaine.
- d. France.

6. Origin of the *Romance languages* among these mixed nations : mixture of Teutonic and Provincial Latin, a corrupt Latin called *Roman*.

B. Germans.

1. **High Dutch**—live inland in the South of Germany—away from the Sea ; not familiar with the Romans—thus unlike Goths, who were being Romanised ; the parents of the modern Germans.

2. **Low Dutch**—unlike the Goths, migrators by sea, live near the Sea, by the mouths of the Rhine, Weser and Elbe ; like the High Germans, and unlike the Goths, retained their Teutonic individualities (did not give rise to Romance nations).

- a. Scandinavia.
- b. Zealand.
- c. Denmark.

d. England.

- i. piratic invasions began in the latter part of the fourth century.
- ii. After 410 Systematic Conquests and settlements began in this Roman province.
- iii. Angles, Saxons, Jutes.
- iv. Sweep away everything before them—Roman laws, language, arts, manners, religion.
- v. Killed all Britons or kept them as slaves—and did not mix with them (contrast the Gothic conquest).
- vi. retained their Teutonic language, customs and Heathenish religion.
- vii. Were converted 150 years later—not like the Franks and Goths by the conquered, but by Roman missionaries.

CHAPTER V.

The Two Branches of the Later Roman Empire in the 5th century.

The Western Branch (395—467).

- i. **The House of Theodosius**—Two Emperors Honorius and Valentinian III. (395—455)—degenerate.
- ii. **Puppet Emperors**—Maximus, Avitus, Majorian, Severus, Anthemius, Olybrius, &c.—mere crea-

tures of the Teuton Generals or *Patricians* *e. g.* Ricimer, Gundobald, Orestes, who are *makers* as well as *unmakers* of the Emperors (455—472).

iii. **Extinction** of the Empire in the time of Augustulus by the-then ambitious Patrician Odoacer (476) who is overthrown by Theodoric the East Goth (493).

iv. **Independent Teutonic Settlements.**

1. Vandals in Africa (429—534).
2. Suevi N. W. of Spain (415—535).
3. Visigoths—East of Spain and part of Gaul (415—711).
4. Burgundians S. E. Gaul (443—534).
5. Ostrogoths—almost all Italy (493—553).
6. Franks—Gaul and Netherlands.
7. Angles, Saxon, Jutes—Britain.

B. The Eastern Branch (395—518).

- i. **The House of Theodosius**—Arcadius, Theodosius II, Marcian (395—457) wars with **Teutons** and **Huns**.
- ii. **The House of Leo the Great**—Leo I, Leo II, Zeno, Basiliscus, Anastatius I. (457—518).
 - a. **Men of Experience**—Cautious ; defensive policy—leave behind a full treasury, a strong and loyal army and intact realm.

b. Zeno accepts the extinction of the western line by the Patrician Odoacer and Theodoric (476).

c. War with Persia (502) under Anastatius.

N. B.—Under this House the Empire slowly gathered strength and the way was prepared for the brilliant age of Justinian.

CHAPTER VI.

Development of European Polity.

A. Ancient

1. The **Greek Republics** which checked the Persian Empire were city communities merely. Though the people were quickwitted, thoughtful and occupied every domain of poetry, art and philosophy, there was no organised government. Athens, for example, thrived under Pericles, but there followed no other Pericles to continue his institutions. Moreover, her attitude towards the conquered the same as the Persian. Hence fall.
2. The first **Commonwealth** was that of Rome. The Roman Magistrates, elected from the body of the people, were not antagonistic to their interests ; and were also morally and legally controlled by the Senate or the assembly of superior and experienced magistrates.
3. The very superiority of Rome's internal constitution gave her external strength for the conquest of Italy. Unlike the Greek states she called the conquered

her *allies* and not subjects. All Italians were made Romans. To be always in touch with the remote parts of Italy, Colonies were founded, connected by roads—revolts thus prevented. No Representation.

4. But when Rome became **Head of the Nations** the old Roman virtues passed away. The Roman Magistrates went forth to plunder, not to govern, chosen by bribed voters. The ties connecting the polished, scheming Greek, the effeminate Asiatic, the rude Spaniard and Gaul with the degenerate Roman loosened. Each tribe hoped for the establishment of a Tyranny or Monarchy.

B. Mediæval.

1. The Roman Law under the Empire ceased to be the custom of a *particular* community. The Legislator ceased to ask what was law at Rome or Athens or Lyons. He searched deep into the needs and duties of men as the members of the great human family. Thus grew the sentiment of *humanity*.

The government taught the people to consider themselves as members of a great society which claimed their loyalty because it studied their real interests. But it did nothing to employ them as co-operators in the work and wake the individual energies of each individual citizen. Consequently he regarded government as something external to himself, he was acquiescent, but he lacked public spirit. His aspirations were after material, selfish and local objects, *e.g.*, gladiatorial fights, profligate dramas.

2. The **Christian Church**, on the other hand, encouraged, by its institutions, individual vitality. It invited him not merely to obey laws imposed by some authority, but also, unlike the Emperor's Law, to lead pure and righteous lives like Jesus.

The organisation of the church: The Bishops, as a moral and intellectual aristocracy, gained their position by the choice of their churches. They not only instructed and guided the people, like the magistrates ; but unlike them, they also learned to listen to and follow the churches. Thus the organisation of the church was radically different from that of the state. An assembly of Bishops meant a **real representative assembly** ; it was stronger than each individual church ; for the force of countless congregations was brought into a focus.

3. For a long time the Church and State followed their own paths without collision.
4. But later on, the **Teutonic assailants** invaded the frontiers ; as the people were not trained to be active, they could not resist. So mercenaries were employed. To pay them taxation was increased heavily upon the people till unendurable.
 - a. The Germans who were employed to defend the frontiers gradually claimed to be masters ; and their brethren occupied the undefended parts of the Empire. The **Western Empire fell to pieces.**

- b. The church whose interests were universal and were not fettered to the frame work of any existing government, transferred its allegiance to the numerous Teutonic Kings.
- c. The Bishops and Clergy were the depositories of a tradition of equal law and universal justice (under the Empire), so their position was politically antagonistic to the Teutonic governments which were ruder and more vigorous. **They thus became the defenders of the conquered populations in general and of municipal rights.**

N. B.—Everywhere on the continent the progress of civilisation was determined by the form of **Compromise** between the Roman Civilization upheld by the clergy and the ruder and more vigorous Civilization of the Teutonic Kings.

BOOK II.

FINAL DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE (6TH-8TH CENTURY).

CHAPTER I.

The Eastern Roman Empire (6th-8th Cent.)

SECTION I.

THE PERIOD OF CONSOLIDATION.

The Reaction of the Empire against the Teutons—The Age of Justinian (527-65.)

1. **The Predecessors of Justinian**—claimed to be Sovereigns of the whole Empire, though their authority was really confined to the Greek and oriental provinces; Greek spoken language,—Latin official; Laws and letters of Rome kept up.
2. **Condition of the Eastern Church**—several Councils; famous Greek Fathers, *e.g.*, Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople; but their authority was not so strong as that of the Bishops of Rome, because of the presence of the Emperor; hence constitutional disputes on Church matters between temporal and spiritual authorities not so keen as at Rome.
3. **Justinian**
 - a.* His Anti-Teuton policy—aggressive wars. Efforts to make Italy and Africa really as well as nominally parts of the Empire (527-565).

Exploits of his generals **Belisarius** and **Narses**. Recovery of Africa from the Vandals (534) southern part of Spain from the West Goths (551), and Italy and Sicily from the East Goths (553).

b. Defensive Wars with other enemies of the Empire.

i. Persians.

First War (528-32).

Second War (540-45).

ii. Bulgarians—539.

iii. Slavs—(549-62).

iv. Avars—558.

c. The Empire.

i. Buildings—walls, forts, churches, e.g., St. Sophia at Constantinople.

ii. Caesaro-papist—absolutist in both Politics and Religion—Persecution of Pagans and heretics, and abolition of the heathen University of Athens (529).

iii. The Codification of Roman Laws.

4. The Empire at Justinian's death—again stretched from the Ocean to the Euphrates—still took in the greater part of the countries round the Mediterranean and still kept all the great cities of Europe, Asia and Africa ; but was threatened on all sides :

i. in the West—by Teutons (Lombards and Visigoths).

ii. in the North—by Slavs, Turanians, Turks, and Avars.

iii. in the East—by Persians.

SECTION 2.

THE PERIOD OF DISINTEGRATION.

The Lombards, Slavs, Visigoths and Saracens
(565—797).

A. The Collapse of Justinian's System—
owing to the ravages of Teutons and Slavs.

I. The last Emperors of Justin's House.

1. Justin II (565-78).

- i. Persian war—begins 572.
- ii. The Lombards conquer the North of Italy (568).
- iii. The West Goths win back the Imperial Province of Spain (527).

2. Tiberius II (578-82).

- i. Persian war—continued.
- ii. The Avar disturbances—Avars receive tribute by the treaty of 581.

3. Maurice (582-602).

- i. Persian war continued to 592—Roman Success—Peace concluded, sets free the Emperor's energies and resources.
- ii. The Avars break the treaty and ravage the frontier (591-602)—Peace by which they get tribute from the Emperors.
- iii. Wars with Slavs.

- iv. Becomes unpopular to soldiers by refusing to pay the ransom-money for prisoners to the Avars who consequently kill some of them.
- v. Deposed by the soldiers who proclaim their General Phocas the Thracian.

II. Phocas the Thracian (602-10)—a military usurper who seizes the throne as the result of the rebellion of soldiers—the first usurper in Constantinople—a vicious boor, ignorant, cruel, licentious, and thriftless—a fell monster.

- i. Reign of terror at home—persecution of conspirators in favour of Maurice.
- ii. Disasters abroad.
 - a. Persian war—renewed to avenge the death of Maurice, the benefactor of the King of Persia.
 - b. Persecution of Jews.
 - c. Revolts in Syria and Egypt.
- iii. Overthrown by the successful rebellion of Heraclius the African General.

B. The House of Heraclius—and the Military usurpers : pressed by the Saracens (610-716).

I. Heraclius the Deliverer (610-40)

- a. Finds the sinews of the Empire paralysed.
 - i. Europe overrun by Slavs.
 - ii. Asia at the mercy of the Persians.

b. Early disasters.

- i. Persian successes in Syria, Egypt and Asia Minor (613—17). Loss of Palestine and Egypt makes Heraclius preach a crusade which is, however, delayed because of disturbances of Avars.
- ii. The treachery of the Avars by giving a false hope of a conference ; peace with them as a political necessity for the war against the Persians.

c. Successes (622—27).

- i. Victorious Campaigns.
 - ii. **Great siege of Constantinople** by the Persians (626) unsuccessful.
 - iii. Triumph at Nineveh (627).
 - iv. Peace (628)—by which the boundary of the Empire is restored.
- a.* Finally delivers the Empire from Persia, but has to face a new enemy—the Saracens who conquer Syria and Egypt (632—39).
- i. Origin—Mahomet—preaches Islam to the Arabs.
 - ii. Expansion—the religious propaganda—"Koran, tribute or sword"—conversion and territorial acquisitions—consolidation of Arabia brings them into contact with the Persian and Roman Empires.

II. The contest of the Eastern Empire with the Caliphate (641—717)

I. Constans II (641—68)—a strong ruler.

- i. The Saracens win victories in Africa, but owing to civil wars, are compelled to ask for peace (659).
- ii. The Slavs found a kingdom in the Balkans (610—659).
- iii. Reorganisation during the peace.
 - a. Wars with Bulgarians who are compelled to pay tribute.
 - b. Creation of the Themes or new large provinces (657—662) in the place of old small provinces (arranged by Diocletian and Justinian the Great.)
 - c. Activities in the west—absence from Constantinople :
 1. Campaign in Italy—Lombard cities and even Rome plundered (663).
 2. Sicily plundered (664—68).
 3. From Sicily as the base of operations he wages successful wars against Saracens in Africa.
2. **Constantine IV** (668—85) a hard working, hard fighting and high minded Cæsar.

- a.* saves Constantinople from the second siege by the Saracens (673) and completely vanquishes them who are compelled to make peace.
 - b.* receives congratulations on this success from Avars, Lombards and Franks.
 - c.* recognises the formation of new Bulgarian kingdom (679).
3. **Justinian II** (685—95)—arbitrary, cruel, reckless and high handed.
- a.* takes advantage of the civil wars among the Saracens and compels them to make a favourable peace.
 - b.* wins a success against the Bulgarians.
 - c.* enthusiastically hazards a war with the Saracens (693), but fails.
 - d.* becomes unpopular because of high taxes for war.
 - e.* banished by the soldiers headed by Leontius.
4. **Anarchy for 22 years.**
- a.* Leontius (695—98): Final loss of Carthage and Africa.
 - b.* Tiberius II (698—705).
 - i. Success against the Saracens—recovers Cilicia.
 - ii. Overthrown by Justinian II who reappears from the banishment in a most startling fashion.

- c.* Justinian II restored (705—11).
 - i. Reign of terror.
 - ii. Slain by Philippicus.
- d.* The military usurpers raised and overthrown by conspiracies (711—16):
 - i. Successes of the Saracens.—Loss of Sardinia and Antioch.
 - ii. Invasion of Phrygia by the Saracens (716)
—The town saved by a general, Leo the Isaurian, who proclaims himself Emperor and is formally elected.

C. Gradual Secession of Italy under the Iconoclast Emperors—The House of Leo the Isaurian (716°—802).

- 1. **Leo III (717—40).**
 - a.* Thwarts the third siege of Constantinople (718) by the Saracens; and thus saves Europe for 700 years.
 - b.* Reorganises the Empire—The Laws codified.
 - c.* Successful wars with Saracens (730—32).
 - d.* Still rules over the greater part of Italy which has not been conquered by the Lombards—but becomes unpopular by his Iconoclasm owing to the influence of Popes.
- 2. **Constantine V (740—75).**
 - i. Iconoclasm proclaimed from the Council of Constantinople (753).

- ii. Religious persecution.
- iii. Glorious wars against the Saracens (750—51).
- iv. Reduces the Slavs to order, and makes successful wars against the Bulgarians.
- 3. **Leo IV** (775—80) Iconoclast and persecutor.
- 4. **Constantine V and Irene** (780—802).

Invasions of the Lombards compelled the Popes of Rome to call the Carolingian Pippin of Gaul to their aid ; he drives out the Lombards and becomes the real sovereign of Rome, though nominally **Patrician** under the Eastern Emperors.

To this title his son **Charles the Great** succeeds, who conquers the Lombard kingdom in 774, and is elected Emperor of the West in 800 by the Pope and the people when Irene usurps the Eastern Empire. Old Rome cast off its formal allegiance to the New—The Roman Empire divided never to be joined again.

CHAPTER II.

Independent Kingdoms (6th—8th Cent.)

SECTION I.

ENGLAND.

- 1. The period of **Heptarchy**—seven kingdoms—conversion by the Roman and Celtic Missionaries (6th Cent).
- 2. The period of **Triarchy**—Northumbria, Mercia and Wessex—Synod of Whitby, England becomes Roman Catholic ; Danish Invasions (7th & 8th Cent.)
- 3. The period of **Monarchy**—Hegemony of Wessex under Egbert (802).

SECTION 2.

SCANDINAVIA.

- a.* The Northmen or Danes : **Low Dutch**—settlements in Jutland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark—Conflicts with the early inhabitants of these places (Laps and Fins).
- b.* Their expansion and conquest.
 - i. The **Southern Danes** submit to the Frankish Empire under Charlemagne.
 - ii. The **Swedes** have as yet little to do with the general affairs of Europe.
 - iii. The **Northern Danes** are fearful scourges to the coasts of England and the Empire.

SECTION 3.

SPAIN.

1. **Kingdom of the Visigoths** (West Goths) 430—712.
 - i. Founded 50 years before Clovis' invasion, and embraces S. W. of Gaul also.
 - ii. The Goths compelled by Clovis to retire to Spain.
 - iii. Annexed by Justinian (553) to the Empire.
 - iv. Becomes independent (572).
 - v. Conquered by the Saracens (712).
2. **Saracenic period**—712 onwards.
 - i. Almost the whole of Spain was Islamised.
 - ii. Ancient Visigothic Monarchy lingered on in Asturias alone.

SECTION 4.

ITALY.

1. **Odoacer and the West Goths** (477—93)—The fall of the Western Empire.
2. **Theodoric and the Ostrogoths** (493—552).
 - i. Theodoric overthrows Odoacer (493), introduces order, and becomes an independent king.
 - ii. Invaded by Belisarius (535) and Narses (552) Generals of Justinian.
3. The kingdom a **part of the Eastern Empire** (552—68).
4. **The Lombard kingdom.** (568—774).
 - i. Narses ill-treated by the successors of Justinian—invites the Lombards into Italy (565).
 - ii. Invasion of the Lombard king Alboin—Foundation of an independent kingdom.
 - iii. Lombard power increases till Charlemagne's rise.
 - iv. Final conquest by the Franks (774).

Condition of Italy.

1. Rome—The Church and People were not inclined to endure the superiority of Constantinople.
2. The Lombards subdued N. Italy, excited the jealousy of both the Empire and Romans.
3. The rest of Italy—governed by **Exarchs** from Constantinople.

During the quarrel between Rome and Constantinople about the Worship of images, the common enemy the Lombards reduced the Exarchate. And Rome instead of calling Constantinople to her aid invited France, who overthrew the Lombards and bestowed the new conquests upon the Pope.

SECTION 5.

THE FRANKS.

A. First race of French kings : Merovingian Dynasty (481—753)—weak and wicked.

1. Clovis.

- a.* King of Salian Franks, invades Gaul and defeats Syagrius at Soissons—completely throws off Roman allegiance (486).
- b.* defeats the Alemanni at Zulpich.
- c.* at the instigation of his wife becomes a Christian (496) and favours Catholics.
- d.* upon the pretence of religion attacks Alaric the king of the Visigoths—overthrows their Gaulish kingdom by victory at Poitiers.
- e.* reduces with force and treachery the independent chiefs of his own tribe and family.
- f.* at his death was master of France, western and central parts of Germany, Bavaria and Swabia.

2. His four sons—**Partition**.

a. Thierry—Austrasia, Metz.

b. Clodomir—Orleans.

c. Childebert—Paris.

d. Clotaire—Soissons was his Capital. He *reunited* all the kingdoms (558).

3. The four sons of Clotaire I—**Partition**.

4. **Reunion** under Clotaire II his grandson.

5. Dagobert—son of Clotaire II.

i. personal insignificance of his successors.

ii. devolution of power on the Mayors of the Palace.

B. Karolingian dynasty—who ruled as Mayors of the Palace—Charles the Martel defeated the Saracens at Tours (732).

1. **Pippin**—Charles Martel's son.

a. had the last Merovingian Childeric III deposed through the Pope Zacharias (752).

b. assumed the title of king.

c. was invited by the Pope Stephen II to drive the Lombards from Ravenna which they had recently conquered from the Eastern Empire.

d. He thus raised France to the position of a rival of the Eastern Empire.

2. **Charlemagne** (768—814).

a. after the death of his brother united Austrasia to his own kingdom of Neustria (772 A.D.)

b. conquered Lombardy (774.)

c. in Spain conquered from the Saracens the territory between the Pyrenees and the Ebro.

d. reduced the Saxons (30 years) and converted them to Christianity.

e. won successes against the Slavonians and Huns.

f. was crowned Emperor of the Romans (800) by Leo III.

His father was a Patrician under the Eastern Empire. But he *restored* the Western Empire.

SECTION 6.

SARACENS.

I. First conquests of Saracens (632-712).

i. Arabian Peninsula.

ii. Persian Empire.

iii. Syria.

iv. Egypt and Coast of Africa.

v. Spain.

II. Decline of the Saracens—owing to rapid degeneracy (8th Century).

- i. luxury and voluptuousness.
- ii. succession by heredity, and not election as previously.
- iii. hence occasionally weak monarchs.
- iv. civil wars, regicides and rebellions.
- v. partitions of a vast empire.
 - a.* Bagdad—749.
 - b.* Spain—756.
 - c.* Africa—785.

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SECTION 7.

THE POPE AS A POWER IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

A. The organisation of the Church up to 4th century.

- a.* Territorial :
 1. Congregation of parish or town—the unit.
 2. District or Diocese containing these units.
 3. Province containing Districts.
 4. Patriarchate containing provinces.

b. Administrative :

1. **Deacon** and **Priest**—head of the church-unit.
2. **Bishop**—head of the Deacons of the District.
3. **Archbishop**—head of the Bishops of the province.
4. **Patriarch**—head of the Archbishops of the Patriarchate.

c. This monarchical and **centralised organisation**

- i. at first opposed by the aristocratic organisation of a Council of Bishops, priests, etc.
- ii. develops on the analogy and model of the political and civil organisation of the Empire.

d. The Patriarchate of the fourth century.

- i. The Capitals—Antioch, Ephesus, Cesaria in Cappadocia, Corinth, Alexandria, Rome.

ii. The Council of Nicea (325).

1. **Rights of Bishops and patriarchs** defined.

2. **The authority of the Bishop of Rome** is limited to his own diocese. He is not the Patriarch of the whole church or of the Western Provinces but is—

a. head of the church of Rome,

b. Patriarch of the territory around Rome.

- iii. In the west there are no important churches and no Patriarchs.

B. The growth of the Roman Patriarchate (4th-8th Century).

I. Development of the ecclesiastical power of the Papacy through the following circumstances.

1. Rome is the **Capital** of the Empire, and is superior to all cities, especially of the west.
2. Rome occupies a **central position** in the west.
3. The Imperial **idea** of absolute control over others.
4. The weakness of the Bishops of Gaul, Spain and Africa who, in order to protect themselves from the Barbarian Invaders, are compelled to **appeal** to the Bishop of Rome and accept help, both pecuniary and otherwise, from him.
5. The **orthodoxy** of the Bishops of Rome while the East is gradually becoming heterodox, increases their honour and influence.
6. **Appeals** of the Eastern Bishops to Bishop of Rome for **adjudication** in ecclesiastical and political conflicts—a custom finally ratified by the **Council of Sardica (343)**.
7. The **Council of Constantinople (381)** declares that the Bishop of Rome should have greater **honour and dignity** than the Bishop of New Rome.

8. The **Petrine Theory**—that the Church of Rome was founded by St. Peter the prince of Apostles—finally formulated by Leo the Great (440—61) in his protest against the Bishop of Constantinople's extension of rights and jurisdictions.
9. The **publications** of the canons of the various Councils and letters, opinions and decisions of Popes on various matters by Exiguus (510) which are used as Theological Texts in all countries in the west.
10. The **Roman Catholic conquest of the west** :
 - i. **Franks** converted by the Popes (496).
 - ii. **Angles and Saxons** by Gregory the Great (590-614).
 - iii. Christianisation of **Scotland and Ireland** in later times.
 - iv. English Missionaries appointed and backed by Pope in their attempt at the reorganisation of the Church : of whom the most important is **Boniface** (680-755) who organises the Church throughout **Germany** and makes it subject to Rome.
 - v. Christianisation of the **Scandinavians** and **Slavs** through the Roman Catholic German Church.

II.—The Papacy a temporal state like the other states of the time.—Development of the temporal power of the Papacy through the following circumstances.

1. Bishops entrusted with **civil power** since Constantine's times.
2. They acted as **umpires** in disputes.
3. As **guardians of Morals**, they had an *indefinite* authority in all temporal matters.
4. The Bishops given **certain powers** by Justinian and his followers—
 - a. Civil jurisdiction over Monks and Nuns.
 - b. Legal influence over the choice of Magistrates.
 - c. Judicial and financial powers.
5. The Bishop of Rome—in addition to the above powers had, by the Pragmatic Sanction of Justinian (554), **mastery over weights** and measures in Italy and the right to punish all offenders.
6. The **gifts of land** made by private individuals to the church for the benefit of their souls made the Bishop of Rome the largest landholder in Italy (8th Century).
7. As a landlord, the Bishop of Rome, according to the political custom of the day, was a **governor of the province**, had to administer his possessions in

Africa, Spain and Gaul; and came into conflict with the Lombards who encroached upon their territories in Italy.

8. As the proprietor and governor of his estates he had to look to the **military defence**.
9. The Bishop of Rome tried to evade the control of the Eastern Emperor; and there were **conflicts between these two powers** since Justinian's accession, which came to a head when the Isaurian Emperor Leo III forbade the use of images in Churches (716—41).
10. Successful **Revolt of Gregory II** (715—31) and all Italy **against Iconoclasm**: Gregory III (731—41)
 - i. in a Council at Rome put the Emperor under a ban.
 - ii. to thwart the invasions of the Lombards, sought the protection of the Frankish King Charles Martel, who was too old and disturbed by the Saracens to be of much help to the Pope.
11. Pope Stephen II (752—57).
 - i. **Sanctions the deposition** of the Frankish King Childeric III and the election of Pippin, and anoints Pippin and his sons personally (754).
 - ii. Through Pippin who defeats the Lombards, acquires a territory to the south of Lombardy.
 - iii. is **recognised as the temporal and ecclesiastical ruler of Rome**, quite independent of the Eastern Empire.

CHAPTER III.

State of Europe from 5th to 9th Cent.

A. The Chaos.

1. Invasions from without.
 - a.* Teutons.
 - b.* Saracens.
2. Barbarian love of individuality.

B. Attempts to escape from this condition—

The germs of civilisation.

1. The name of the Empire and the continuation of its forms
2. Influence of the Barbarian settlers.
 - a.* they frame laws—*e. g.*, Laws of Burgundians, Salian and Riparian Franks, Visigoths, Lombards, Saxons, Bavarians, &c.
 - b.* they adopt the Roman Municipal system in Italy and South Gaul.
3. The Christian Church in Spain.
4. The birth of Great men—Charlemagne in France, and Alfred in England, both of whom are civilisers.

C. Results.

1. The Teutonic and Saracen Invasions arrested.
 2. Wandering life arrested in Europe—
Property becomes fixed,
The feudal system begins.
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BOOK III.

THE BEGINNING OF MODERN KINGDOMS (9TH—11TH CENT.)

CHAPTER I.

Restoration of the Roman Empire in the West (9th—11th Cent.)

SECTION I.

THE FRANKISH EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE (9TH—10TH CENT.)

A. Nature and Extent—independent of the Eastern Emperor; Rome no longer the head but only a part; the conquests and efforts at consolidation—of Charles the Great; diffusion of learning and civilization—spread of Christianity—codification of laws. Whole of Germany and whole of Gaul—Spain as far as Ebro—the greatest part of Italy (but not England).

Charlemagne's character—

1. His wars were contests for conquest.
2. A scholar.
3. Born for universal **innovation**, like Alexander—coinage, invitation of learned men, schools and libraries, naval forces, efforts to mould the Roman and Teutonic codes into an uniform system, attempt to unite the Rhine and the Danube for commercial purposes.

4. Vices of a barbarian and conqueror—licence of private life—9 wives—cruelty and butchery.
5. Proselytism—Religious fanatic.
6. Encouraged the power and pretensions of the hierarchy.

B. Dissolution under his sons—no unity—formation of independent kingdoms—each king calls himself king of the Franks—period of great confusion (814—887).

1. **Louis the Debonair**—his younger son
 - a.* got possession of Italy by putting to death the son of his elder brother who had died during Charlemagne's life-time.
 - b.* divided the empire between his sons
 - i. Lothaire—Empire.
 - ii. Louis—Bavaria.
 - iii. Pepin—Aquitaine.
 - c.* passed his days in unquiet when Charles was born to him of a second wife whom he wanted to put on equal footing with his other sons.
2. Partition of the Empire among his sons—**Division of Verdun** (843).
 - a.* Lothaire—Empire.
 - b.* Louis—Germany.
 - c.* **Charles the Bald**—France.

3. Reunion of the Empire under **Charles the Fat**, son of Louis of Germany.

- i. Emperor—881.

- ii. King of France—885.

- iii. deposed—887.

4. Dismemberment—4 Divisions—Italy, Burgundy, Germany, France—**usurpation of the Counts of Paris and Orleans.**

- i. The Kingdom of the Western Franks—in 887 threw off the allegiance of the family of Charles the Great and chose **Odo, Count of Paris**—speaking Romance (French) and not German. Rivalry between this family and the Carolingian family for hundred years—Gaul not really one Kingdom, but divided into the duchies of Flanders, Normandy, Burgundy, Aquitaine, Provence, etc.

This state put an end to (987) by the election of **Hugh Capet** from the Parisian family—beginning of the modern Kingdom of France—connection between France and Germany finally severed (887).

- ii. Germany or the Kingdom of Eastern Franks in 887 chose Arnulf, a Carolingian—but his dynasty came to an end.

SECTION 2.

THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

(10TH—11TH CENT.)

A. The Early German Kingdom (9th—10th Century).

I. Carlovingian (887—911).

1. Arnulf—illegitimate descendent of Charlemagne
—is crowned at Rome 896—receives the homage of
the Frankish King Odo.
2. Louis—his son.

State of the People under the Carlovings.

1. The free proprietors harassed by endless expeditions abroad—hence compelled to become ecclesiastics to avoid military conscriptions.
2. The tyrannies of the almost independent feudal lords under the weak successors of Charlemagne.
3. Assault of foreign enemies.
 - i. Slavonians—assail Germany—subdued by Charlemagne.
 - ii. Saracens—who ravage the Mediterranean coast of Italy (846—49).
 - iii. Hungarians—assail Germany—not subdued till the reign of Henry the Fowler and Otto the Great.

iv. Normans and the Danes—repulsed by Charlemagne—but ravage the Empire during his successors' reigns. (Invasions, conquests, settlements).

Rollo the Norman colonises Normandy and becomes Christian by treaty with Charles the Simple (918).

II. Franconian Dynasty (911—19).

Conrad I (911—919)—chosen by the general assembly of all the five independent German Nations (Franks, Suabians, Bavarians, Saxons, Lorrainers).

B. Expansion of the German Kingdom into a German Empire (10th—11th Cent.)

I. Saxon Dynasty (919—1002)

1. **Henry I the Fowler**—Conquers Italy and recovers Imperial title (919—36); adds the march of Misnia to the German territory—founds towns to keep off Magyars.
2. **Otto I (936—973)** his son—was invited into Italy, and delivered the Popes and people from the King Beranger—was crowned Emperor and thus united the German Kingdom. [This dynasty lasted till 1024 and revived the old Western Empire *minus* France and Burgundy.] Conquers Italy and recovers Imperial title.

adds the march of Austria to the German Kingdom—finally defeats the Magyars.

3. **Otto II** (973—83)—chosen in his father's lifetime.
4. **Otto III** (983—1002).

II. Bavarian Dynasty (1002—24).

1. **Henry II** (1002—24).

III. Franconian Dynasty (1024—1125).

1. **Conard II** (1024—39)—the Salic chosen by the General Assembly—unites Burgundy to the Empire.
2. **Henry III** (1039—56⁹)—tried to render the throne hereditary and control the leading vassals, deposed Dukes without the consent of the Diet, had unlimited control over Papal elections—the most absolute monarch in the annals of Germany—the Greatest of the Dynasty.
3. **Henry IV** (1056—1106)—Fifty years of calamity owing to the ambitious measures of his father—his minority unprotected—education neglected. Desperate wars with the Saxons—suppresses their revolt—not helped by the chief princes; War with the Roman See about ecclesiastical investitures, perpetual conflicts with Popes Hildebrand and Gregory VII. Excommunicated by Gregory VII.

4. **Henry V.** (1106—25) his son—also quarrels with Popes.

N. B. The Popes and the Emperors :

1. **Constantinople**—the Church an ally and department of the State.
2. **Rome**—Absence of Emperors from the capital greatly increased the power of the Popes—but they were held in check by the great monarchs who tried to be Cæsaro-papists, *e.g.* Constantine, Justinian, Charlemagne and Otto the Great. But when the empire broke up, they tried to assert their supremacy over the temporal matters. Hence the quarrels about jurisdiction.

C. Germanic constitution (10th—12th Cent.)

- i. Imperial authority in a state of gradual decay.
- ii. Temporary influence of Barbarossa.
- iii. From the time of Frederick II it bordered upon absolute insignificance.
- iv. Changes during the Suabian Period :
 1. At the extinction of the Franconian line the German nobility determined to make the **Empire elective** on the occasion of election of Lothaire (1124). The germs of the *Electoral College* of Germany are seen—*præ-taxation* or previous choice.
Frederick I's grant of privilege—Right of *præ-taxation* limited to a few definite persons—*Seven Electors* (1156).

2. Class immediately inferior to the College raised itself by important acquisitions of power.

Two edicts of Frederick II—territorial independence of states.

CHAPTER II.

The Eastern Roman Empire

(9th—11th Cent.)

- A. **Nature and Extent**—Greek-speaking parts of Asia and Europe.

The quarrels between the Eastern and Western churches.

Wars with the Saracens under Irene's successors.

Short revival of past glories under the **Macedonian dynasty** founded by Basil (867)

- B. **The achievements** of the Macedonians—

- i. Extension of the Empire into Southern Italy.
- ii. Victories over the dismembered Saracenic kingdoms (963—1025)—Roman frontier carried to the Euphrates.
- iii. Victories over the Russians (973).
- iv. Destruction of the Bulgarian hordes . Roman frontier carried to the Danube.

- v. Conquered Slavonians christianised—the Eastern (Greek) church.

C. Decline of the Empire after the death of Basil II.

- i. **Norman Adventurers** seize greater part of Southern Italy and establish themselves in Sicily—by dispossessing both Eastern Romans and Saracens.
- ii. The **Saracenic Caliphate** of the East is dissolved and gives rise to small independent kingdoms.

The Turks, like the French Mayors of the Palace, dispossess the Caliph and get possession of almost the whole of Western Asia. Hence conflict with the Eastern Romans who are defeated by **Alp Arslan** at Manzikert (1071). Loss of Imperial Dominions—and persecutions of Christians and pilgrims.

- D. The Komnenian Emperors** are warlike—and again aggrandise themselves, like the Macedonians, at the expense of the Turks who have been by this time disunited (1092).

A Holy War is proclaimed in the Council of Clermont (1095)—Jerusalem delivered by the joint efforts of the Eastern and Western Europeans—and the Eastern Roman Empire wins back the territories the Turks had wrested.

CHAPTER III

Independent Kingdoms and Peoples (9th—11th Cent.)

SECTION I.

ENGLAND (9TH—11TH CENT.)

1. **The Period of Monarchy and the beginning of modern England.** The Invasions of the Danes serve to unite England under Wessex : Egbert (9th Century) like his patron Charlemagne, a great consolidator.

2. **Alfred and his successors :**

Edward the Elder receives the homage of Scots (10th Century), his daughter married to O' Great.

Edgar the most powerful King.

Under **Athelstan** and his successors the Danes renewed their invasions.

3. **The Danish Kingdom**—Cnut and his successors.
4. **Restoration** of the English King—Edward the Confessor.
5. **Norman conquests.**

At the death of Edward the Confessor **William** defeats the rival claimant at Senlac ; introduces French ideas, language, manners, Feudalism without its disruptive tendencies ; but retains the Saxon laws and brings England into more direct and intimate contact with Europe and the Roman Church.

SECTION 2.

SCANDINAVIA (9TH—11TH CENT.)

1. Settlements in Iceland and the **Orkneys**.
2. Invasions, conquests and settlements in **England** (9th Century onwards).
3. Invasions of **Gaul** (under Charlemagne's successors). Here, again as in England, they meet with strenuous resistance, *e.g.* of Odo Count of Paris—but they establish settlements, the most famous of which is the **Duchy of Normandy** (913).

The 10th Century is their 'golden age'. The Scandinavians exercise their sway over Denmark, Norway, Sweden, England, Normandy and Russia—adopt the manners and customs of the nations among whom they settle—sacrifice their individualities—christianised by the western Church.

SECTION 3.

SICILY (9TH—11TH CENT.)

Circumstances under which Sicily rose as an independent kingdom—The circumstances which favoured the rise of Sicily as an independent kingdom were the growth in power of Norman adventurers. After having conquered, under the leader **Robert Wiscard**, nearly all the lands then possessed by the Eastern Emperors in Italy, they crossed into Sicily in 1062, and founded a county which in 1130, under its third count **Roger the Second**, became the Kingdom

of Sicily. There at first French-speaking kings reigned over Arabic-speaking Mahomedans and Greek-speaking Christians. But these distinctions of race and language gradually died out.

The Kingdom of Sicily at first comprised only the **island** of Sicily. But King Roger afterwards won the **Norman possessions** in Italy, and the little that was left to the Eastern Emperors. Thus the Kingdom of Sicily took in not only the island, but all the Southern part of the Italian peninsula.

SECTION 4.

THE ITALIAN PROVINCE OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

- I. State of Italy from the **end of the 9th to the middle of the 11th Century.**
 1. Italy divided among a few **powerful vassals** (888)
—Spoleto, Tuscany, Friuli, the Lombard duchies.
 2. **Contest** among the native chiefs—tyranny, intestine war—assaults of the Hungarians and Saracens.
 3. **Otto I** invited—receives the homage of Beranger II—soon deposes him and is crowned Emperor by the Pope John XII (951).
 4. Italy a **German province**—
 - i. The Lombards acquiesced.
 - ii. Regular and tranquil administration.

- iii. Rome which had kept up her vestiges of republican form rebelled, but was subdued (962).
- iv. At the death of **otho III** (1002) without children, **Ardoïn** was elected—but the German party invited **Henry II**.
- v. Subsequent German rule being intolerable the **Italians revolted** at **Henry II's** death—but no national Government could be set up. Hence the Bishops and Lombard chiefs tendered the crown to the Franconian **Conrad II** (1024): Union of the kingdom of Italy with the German Empire.

II. State of Italy from the middle of 11th to the middle of 12th Century (Conrad II—Frederic Barbarossa) :

- a. Struggle between the Empire and Papacy for ecclesiastical investitures.
- b. Establishment of the **Norman Kingdom in Naples**.
 - i. The provinces of S. Italy had been Greek.
 - ii. The Norman adventurers invited by the Lombards against Saracens—settled themselves in Aversa—and fought *for* the Greek Empire ; but being ill repaid, swooped upon the Greek provinces.
 - iii. Guiscard became the sole sovereign of the conquered territories—and his brother Roger became sole master of Sicily.

iv. Roger's son united the two Norman provinces (1127).

c. **Rise of the Lombard cities.**

i. Under the Lombards and the French, the cities were parts of the Count's counties who was subordinate to the Marquis of the Province.

The German Emperors followed the policy of confining the officers to the walls of their own cities.

Otho I permitted the election of their own magistrates, and since feudalism was not so engrossing as in France the cities gradually developed a form of almost autonomous self-government.

ii. These new republics began to attack their nearest neighbours, the lords of castles and other smaller towns, subjugating their territories—developed arts and industries without fear of the feudal baronage.

iii. But these lovers of freedom began to play over again the tragedy of ancient Greece ; mutual animosities—wasting each other's territory.

d. **The Sovereignty of the Emperors** was theoretically recognised. They had extraordinary power when they came to Italy ; but the Lombards used to build palaces for them outside their cities.

SECTION 5.

SPAIN (9TH—11TH CENT.)**SARACENIC PERIOD—GRADUAL REVIVAL OF THE
SPANISH NATION.**

Spain was conquered by the Saracens in the course of their vast conquests between the years 710-713 and the Christians were driven to the mountains of the North. Their struggles with the Christians began with the foundation of the **Ommiad Dynasty** at Cordova in 755.

Charles the Great put a check to their further advance in Spain. But with the division of the Western Empire the Western Caliphate grew stronger and rose to its zenith during the reign of **Abd-al-rahman III** (912-961). The Christian kingdoms, however, still maintained their independence.

In 1031 the **Western Caliphate came to an end**, and the Saracen dominion in Spain was cut up into several small states, Christians were now able to advance, and in 1084 Alfonso the Sixth, who had united the two kingdoms of Leon and Castile, won back the old capital of Toledo, and was making himself master of the whole of Spain. The Mahomedans prevented this for a time by calling in their fellow-believers in Africa to their aid, who founded the **Moorish Dynasty** of the Almoravides in Southern Spain. But in 1118 Alfonso of Aragon recovered Zaragoza, the chief city of Eastern Spain, and from that time the **kingdom of Aragon** also began to grow in importance.

SECTION 6.

FRANCE (10TH—11TH CENT.)

Beginning of the Modern Kingdom of France—separation from Germany—**The Capetian Dynasty :**

1. **Hugh Capet** (987—96).

- i. united his fief of Paris to the Crown of France.
- ii. had varying degrees of influence with the six vassals who occupy the remainder of the Kingdom.

2. **Robert** (996—1031.)

3. **Henry I** (1031—60.)

4. **Philip I** (1060—1108.)

The French Kingdom **weakened** by the King of England and Normandy, who soon gets through French marriage greater part of France itself, and by the German Emperor.

SECTION 7.

THE SARACENS (9TH—11TH CENT.)

I. Internal Dismemberment and Dissensions.

1. Turkish Guards—*e. g.* at Rome.
2. Mayors of the Palace more important than Caliphs—as in France.
3. Usurpation by Viceroys—Consequent dismemberment.

The Western Caliphate was founded at Cordova in 755 by one Abd-al-Rahman, a prince of the Ommiad family who had escaped to Spain from his native home of Damascus. These **Omniads of Cordova** at first called themselves only Emirs or princes, but afterwards they took the title of Caliph, and from the beginning they were the enemies of the Abbassides of Bagdad. Thus there were two rival Caliphates among the Mahomedans, and at this time there were also two rival empires among the Christians.

The natural consequence was that each of the Christian powers was at enmity with the Mahometan power which was its own neighbour and on good terms with the Mahometan power at a distance. The Caliphs of Cordova were the natural enemies of the Western Empire, and the Caliphs of Bagdad were the natural enemies of the Eastern Empire. But there was commonly peace and friendship between the Western Empire and the Eastern Caliphate and between the Eastern Empire and the Western Caliphate.

But like the two Christian Empires the Caliphates also gradually split up into various kingdoms. **Many Mahometan powers arose**, which professed at most a nominal allegiance to the Caliph either at Bagdad or Cordova. And some of these powers went on conquering at the expense of the Christians.

In Spain itself the Saracens never conquered quite the whole of the country, as the Christians always maintained their independence in the mountains of the North,

whence they gradually won the whole peninsula back again. The conquests of Charles the Great were a **check to the advance of the Saracens**. But as the Western Empire began to be divided, the Western Caliphate grew stronger. **The time of the greatest power of the Mahometans in Spain was in the reign of Abd-al-Rahman the Third, (912—961).** The Christian Kingdoms, however, still maintained their independence. In 1031 the Western Caliphate came to an end, and the **Saracen dominion in Spain was cut up into several small states.**

II. Turks—new actors (11th Century).

1. **Tughrak Bek**—founder of the Seljukian dynasty—converted to Islam—commenced an attack upon Christendom (1038), Persia, Syria.
2. **Alp Arslan**—captured the Emperor Romanus Diogenes—Conquered Asia Minor.

SECTION 8.

THE SLAVONIC STATES (10TH—11TH CENT.)

1. **Bulgaria, Servia**—for a time incorporated with the Eastern Empire—afterwards independent Christian powers.
2. **Hungary and Russia**—independent Christian States.
3. **Poland and Bohemia**—rising.
4. **Prussia, Lithuania, Finland**—still heathen.

SECTION 9.

BURGUNDY (9TH—11TH CENT.)

The Duchy of Burgundy began as a settlement of the Burgundians in the South-Eastern part of Gaul towards the beginning of the fifth century. It was at first under a **nominal subjection to the Empire** but gradually became an **independent kingdom**. It was afterwards **annexed to the Frankish Empire** by Charles the Great; on his death it fell to the lot of his son Charles. During the time of great confusion, which followed, Burgundy began to be ruled by **houses separate from the family of Karlings** who ruled as Frankish Emperors, and it preserved its independence even when all the Frankish Kingdoms were joined together under Charles the Fat in 884. It remained cut off from the German Kingdom when the Kingdom of Italy was again united to the Kingdom of Germany under Otto the Great. It continued to exist as a separate kingdom with kings of its own till at length in 1032, on the death of its last king Rudolf, it was **united to the German Kingdom** by Emperor Conrad.

SECTION 10.

THE PAPACY (9TH—11TH CENT.)**A. The Makers of the Papacy.**

1. **Leo I the Great** (440-461) the promulgator of the Petrine Theory.

2. **Gregory I the Great** (590-604) whose missionaries convert England.

3. **Gregory II** (715-31).

i. helps and supports Boniface the English Missionary in his Roman Catholic conquest of the Franks.

ii. revolts against the Iconoclast Emperor.

4. **Gregory III** (731-41).

i. Continues the proselytising policy of Gregory II.

ii. Successfully revolts against the Eastern Emperor, puts him under a ban.

iii. Makes the Papacy independent of the Empire.

iv. Brings about a connection between the Papacy and the Frankish King.

B. Development of the Papacy as a temporal power.

I. Ninth Century.

a. The Frankish Empire and Papacy.

1. **Charles the Great** confirms the Pope in the possession of the acquisitions from the Lombards which Pippin's victory over them secures.

2. **The Donation of Constantine**—a forged document stating that the Emperor on re-

moving the Capital to Constantinople gave his Lateran palace as a residence to the Pope ; and that the Pope should have supremacy over all the Churches both in the East and West.

3. **The crowning of Emperors** Charles the Great (800), Louis the Pious (816), Lothair (823) by the Popes.
4. **Constitution Lotharii** (824)—by which the jurisdiction of the Pope and Emperor is determined.
5. Admission of Louis II in his letter to the Emperor of Constantinople (871) that he bases his right to the Empire on the crowning by the Pope.
6. **The Forging of a legal basis of these political claims—the Pseudo-Isidorean Decretals** (847-53).
 1. Containing Papal Decrees up to 314, Canons of Councils down to 683, Decrees of Popes from Silvester I to Gregory II, 80 Capitula issued by Pippin, Charles the Great and Louis the Pious concerning the trials of bishops.
 2. Objects :
 - i. the clergy freed from Civil law—to be tried by Bishops before their Peers.

- ii. all decisions in national churches to be revised by the Pope.
 - iii. unlimited power of the Pope over the Church.
- c. **Pope Nicholas**—a maker of the Papacy (858-67).
- 1. takes up the cause of one of the deposed Popes of Constantinople but fails because of many other issues. Final separation of the Eastern and Western Church.
 - 2. fully asserts his power of control over the Frankish Church.
 - 3. Compels King Lothar to accept the wife who was divorced on the decision of local clergy.

II. Tenth Century :

- a. **Pornocracy**—Reign of harlots, Benedict IV to John XII (963).
- i. the political character of the office of Pope overshadows its religious character.
 - ii. it is coveted by all the great families of Rome.
 - iii. political factions and intrigues.
- b. **Reforms** introduced by Otto I the Great (936-73) and Otto III (983-1002).

III. **Eleventh Century.**

1. Growth of the Papacy in self-assertion.
 2. Adoption of the **Cluniac Reforms** (celibacy of the clergy) by the Popes.
 3. **Council of Pavia** (1018): Pope Boniface VIII (1012—24).
 - i. forbids the marriage of the clergy *for financial* reasons.
 - ii. forbids simony—the obtaining of office in any other way than canonical election.
 4. The **making and unmaking of Popes** by Emperor Henry III the greatest and most powerful of Emperors (1039—56). Who however allows Pope Leo IX (1048—54) to act with great authority in the matter of investiture specially (Synod of Rheims 1043)
 5. The death of Henry III leaves an infant successor who is placed under the guardianship of the powerful Hildebrand, who afterwards becomes Gregory VII.
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BOOK IV.

THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE (12TH—15TH CENT.)

CHAPTER I.

The Imperial Houses.

A. Saxon Dynasty (1125—38).

Lothaire—chosen by the assembly against the Suabian Frederick; tried to secure the throne for his son-in-law Henry the Proud (Guelf).

B. The Suabians.

1. Conrad III (1138—52) descendant of Henry IV—continued thus the Franconian line—and also the policy of hostility with the Popes.
 - i. Wars with the Saxons—origin of the names Guelf and Ghibelins.
 - ii. Second Crusade.
 - iii. League with Manuel the Eastern Emperor against Roger of Sicily.
 - iv. Summons Henry the Proud to resign his duchy—fall of Guelf.
2. Frederick Barbarossa—Ghibelin (1152-90) the first emperor of the dynasty.
 - i. Wars in Italy.
 - a. with the cities of the Lombard League.

- b. with the Popes ; supported the claim of Victor against Alexander, was opposed by the Kings of Sicily and the Eastern Emperor, hence compelled to make peace with the League and Pope.
 - ii. Wars in Germany, with the Saxons, broke up the duchy of Saxony.
 - iii. Summons Henry the Lion son of Henry the Proud to resign his duchy—second fall of Guelf.
 - iv. Third Crusade—death on the way.
3. **Henry VI.** (1190—97)—Crowned Emperor—in the life-time of his father ; conquest of the kingdom of Sicily which he claimed through his wife the daughter of the Sicilian king. Tried to declare the Empire hereditary, but could not owing to the opposition of the Saxons ; procures, however, the election of his son Frederick. [His son Frederick was a child when he died—and though acknowledged in Germany and Sicily—he was dispossessed by Philip of Suabia who held the crown till 1209, and by Otto of Saxony who held it till 1220].
4. **Frederick II** (1220—50)—the “wonder of the world”
- i. Struggle with his enemies in Germany ended by granting privileges to the princes.

ii. Struggles in Italy

a. with the Guelfic cities.

b. with the Popes—by whom he was more than once excommunicated and deposed.

iii. Civil wars in Germany and Italy.

5. **Conrad IV** (1250—54)—never crowned emperor—though acknowledged in Sicily and Germany.

C. The Great Interregnum (1254—73): No

King really acknowledged—the empire lost its hold over the neighbouring countries—double election of Richard and Alfonso.

From this time the Electors always chose a member of the House of Austria.

The Empire was held by princes who were powerful through their dominions both in and out of Germany—Kings of Hungary and Dukes of Austria.

D. The House of Habsburg or Austria.

Rudolf—chosen king by the College (1273—92)—restored peace and law—subdued Ottocar of Bohemia, destroyed strongholds of petty princes and granted the duchy of Austria to his son Albert.

E. Adolfus of Nassau (1292-98)—chosen against Albert, not crowned Emperor.

F. Austrian House : Albert I—elevated by a rebellion against Adolfus—not crowned Emperor—the first Austrian King murdered (1308).

N. B.—From Adolfus to Sigismund every Emperor had either to struggle against a competition claiming the majority at election or against a combination of the Electors to dethrone him.

Hence double election and civil war were matters of course.

G. The House of Luxemburgh—not weakened by the customs of partition as other principalities.

Henry VII (1308-13.)

- i. was crowned king at Milan, and emperor at Rome (1312).
- ii. granted Bohemia to his son John.
- iii. passed most of his reign in Italy.

H. Bavarian House.

Lewis IV of Bavaria (1328-46.)

His claim disputed by Frederick son of Albert I of the Austrian dynasty ; a civil war in which the Austrians are defeated ; had quarrels with the Pope. John XXII was deposed by Pope Clement VI who gave the crown to John's son Charles IV.

I. Luxemburgh House.

1. Charles IV (1346)—son of Henry VII.

Crowned emperor (1355) but did not trouble himself about the Empire, and lowered the

empire—did not neglect Bohemia, founded a University at Prague, procured the succession for his son Wenceslaus, by his Golden Bull (1355) ascertained the prerogatives of Electoral College, limited them to Seven Houses and conferred kingly rights upon them.

2. **Wenceslaus** not crowned at all, deposed by the College.

J. The Rival Robert—Count palatine chosen against Wenceslaus (1400-1414).

K. The Luxemburgh Dynasty (1410—37.)

Sigismund—King of Bohemia and Hungary—Crowned Emperor (1433)—was eager to reform the church.

L. The Austrian Dynasty (1437—93.)

1. **Albert II** (1437—40)—Son-in-law of Sigismund—chosen by the Confederacy.
2. **Frederick III** (1440—93)—Crowned emperor at Rome. Destruction of the Greek Empire by Saracens. (1453); his contentions with France and Burgundy; marriage of his son Maximilian with the Princess of Burgundy leads to the aggrandisement of the House.

German Constitution (12th—15th Cent.)—

Complete in the reign of Maximilian.

- I. The confederacy of the princes—The **College** of Electors.
- II. **Progress of free cities**—Their Leagues.
 - i. Imperial cities at first governed by bishops.
 - ii. Received privileges from Henry V.
 - iii. In the reign of Frederick I, chose magistrates.
 - iv. Under Frederick II purchased the jurisdiction.
 - v. Gradually admitted into Diets.
 - vi. In the 14th century became the **Third Estate**.
- III. **The Provincial States** of the Empire :
Princes controlled by the vassals and citizens as they themselves controlled the Emperor.
- IV. **Alienation of Imperial Domain.**
- V. **Perpetual Public peace.**
 - i. established temporarily by Henry III, Frederick I and Frederick II and III.
 - ii. finally by the Diet of Worms.
- VI. **Effectual Remedy for private wrongs**—by the establishment of Imperial Chamber—consisting of a Chief Judge and 16 assessors named by the Emperor with the approval of the Diet.

CHAPTER II.

The Struggle between the Papacy and the Empire : Italy lost to the Empire (1056—1254).

SECTION I.

THE AGE OF HILDEBRAND

FIRST PERIOD OF THE STRUGGLE—TRIUMPH OF THE PAPACY.

(1056—1122).

- 1. Hildebrand as Archdeacon**—The “power behind the throne” dictating Reforms and Policies (1055—73).
- 1. Pope Victor II (1055—57)**—like Leo IX holds Synods, and acts as the Master of the Church, is the guardian of the minor King.
- 2. Pope Stephen X (1057—58)**—hostile to Germany—the hereditary enemy of the Frankish Kings.
- 3. Pope Nicholas II (1059—61)**—elected through Hildebrand.
 - i. makes the Normans of Italy his Feudal Vassals.
 - ii. publishes the Election Decree (1059) according to which the Pope is to be elected by a College of seven Cardinals of Rome and accepted by the Clergy and the Emperor.
 - iii. is opposed by and deposed through Germany.

4. **Alexander II** (1061—73).

- i. pushes the Cluniac Reform about Celibacy.
- ii. excommunicates Henry IV (declared of age 1065) in 1069 for proposing the divorce of his wife.

II. Hildebrand as Pope Gregory VII (1078—85).

a. **His System of Theocracy.**

1. The Church is the Kingdom of God on Earth, and the Pope is the absolute authority over all the world.
2. The Church must be organised and obey one will.
3. This Imperialistic Church Centralisation effected through :
 - i. The custom of Bishops taking the oath of allegiance to the Pope.
 - ii. The right of the Clergy to appeal to the Pope.
 - iii. The appointment of legates who acted as his hands and eyes throughout the Christian world and removed the necessity of holding Synods and Councils.
4. Enforcement of celibacy in the Council at Rome (1075).
5. Prohibition of Simony or Lay Investiture in the same Council—No bishop should receive investiture at the hands of a lay man, whether king, noble or Emperor.

b. His Relations with temporal powers.

1. He had the right to depose rulers—because he was the source of all temporal power.
2. He claimed the kingdoms of Spain, Hungary, Russia, Provence, Bohemia, Sardinia, Corsica, Saxony, Denmark and England.

c. His relations with Germany—The Struggle of the Investitures.

1. **Gregory** excommunicates Henry IV because of Simony (1075).
2. **Henry IV** charges the Pope with having seized the dignity by improper means, and deposes him—in the Council of Worms (1076).

3. The quarrel.

- i. *Allies* : of the Pope—Normans, the democrats of Lombardy, Tuscany, Saxons, discontented nobles of Germany, and advocates of Cluniac Reform; of the Emperor—faithful subjects, patriotic clergy, Imperial party in Italy.
- ii. Rebellion in Germany (1076) compels Henry IV to be penitent and to receive absolution from Gregory at Rome.
- iii. The Emperor defies the Pope again, sets up an anti-Pope Clement III (1080—90); overthrows the rival whom his rebellious subjects had raised to the throne (1083—84); and achieves temporary success, but can

never retrieve the indignity and humiliation of 1076.

III. The continuation of the struggle of the Investitures begun by Hildebrand (1085-1122).

1. **Pope Victor II** (1086-87) hard pressed by the Anti-Pope of Henry IV.
 2. **Urban II**, (1087-1099.)
 - i. follows Gregory VII.
 - ii. puts down the Anti-Pope.
 - iii. wins over Italy to his side and thwarts Henry IV's invasion.
 - iv. undertakes his famous journey to France (1094) and holds the Council at Piacenza (1095) in which the King of France is threatened with a ban for sinful life.
 - v. in the Council at Clermont (1095) proclaims a crusade of all Christians as the recognised leader of the Christian world.
3. **Pope Paschal II** (1099-1118).
 - i. blessed Henry V (1104) in the rebellion against his father.
 - ii. issues an edict against Investiture (1106).
 - iii. comes into conflict with Henry V, who is like his father in this matter, invades Italy and compels the Pope to concede that the church lands are to be ceded to the Emperor.

iv. breaks the agreement, renews the war but cannot stand the Emperor who seizes Tuscany (1116) and flies.

4. **Pope Calixtus II** (1119-24) finishes the war by *The Concordant of Worms* (1112).

i. Freedom of ecclesiastical elections.

ii. Renunciation of investiture by the Emperor.

IV. Results of the Struggle

1. Enfeeblement of the Emperor.

2. Triumph of the Papacy.

3. **Growth of the Feudal magnates in Germany**—the Institution of Electors a distinct body (1156).

4. Evocation of an **intense religious feeling** in all classes, hence the enthusiasm for the crusades.

SECTION 2.

THE PAPACY TRIUMPHANT (1125—1138).

THE EMPERORS WHO SUCCEED HENRY V, ARE UNABLE TO RETRIEVE THE LOSSES BY THE CONCORDANT OF WORMS.

1. **Lothar II** (1125-38) the willing minion of the Pope, performs at his coronation a menial service, and takes a very stringent oath to defend the Holy See that he may purchase its support against the Suabian claimants to the empire.

2. **Conrad III** (1138-52) has anti-papal tendencies, but cannot effect anything in Italy because of domestic troubles and the Crusade.

SECTION 3.

**FREDERIC BARBAROSSA I.
AND THE SECOND PERIOD OF THE STRUGGLE.
THE SECOND TRIUMPH OF THE PAPACY.
(1152—90).**

A. Frederic and Hadrian IV.

1. The Emperor receives coronation from Pope Hadrian IV, but *holds the Pope's stirrup* with great reluctance.
2. Pope's letter to the Emperor (1157) contains an obnoxious word which estranges Frederic from Hadrian.
3. Hadrian IV, as the feudal superior of the Norman Kings of Napels and Sicily and as protector of the towns and barons of North Italy, demands Tuscany as the bequest of the owner to the Church, and full sovereignty in Rome (1159); and threatens excommunication on his refusal.

B. Frederic and Alexander III.

1. The **disputed Papal election** on Hadrian IV's death (1159).
2. Alexander III.
 - i. elected against the Emperor's nominee.
 - ii. opposes him for 15 years.
 - iii. excommunicates him (1164).
 - iv. sees him defeated and humiliated by the Lombard League at Legnano (1176).

- v. in the Lateran Synod (1179) passes the decree that whoever can secure votes of two thirds of the cardinals can be a pope ; Emperor's confirmation is not at all necessary.

C. Frederic I and the other Popes.

- i. After the humiliating treaty of Constans (1183) the Emperor is compelled to confess his sin (1184) to Pope Lucius III (1181—85) and rules peacefully in Germany.
- ii. But the Popes do not prosper because of struggles with the democratic cities.

SECTION 4.

THE THIRD PERIOD OF THE STRUGGLE

Fall of the Hohenstaufen.—Final triumph of the Papacy—Italy lost to the Empire.
(1190—1254).

A. The highest stage in the development of the Papacy.

1. Pope Celestine II (1191—98) opposes Henry VI's (1190—97) scheme of making the Empire and Fiefs hereditary and thus centralising the Government.
2. Pope Innocent III (1198—1216).
 - a. His System of Theocracy.
 - i. The Pope—absolute ruler of Italy, and must prevent the Emperor from acquiring any possessions in Italy.

- ii. The Pope absolute ruler over all the rulers of the west.
- iii. The Pope head of the East also, and the punisher of heresies.
- b. Elects the Guelph Otto IV as Emperor in the interest of the Papacy, who, however retracts the engagements and is excommunicated.
- c. Puts forward his claims to Sicily, Central Italy, France, Portugal, Aragon, England and the Eastern Empire.
- d. Convenes the Lateran Council (1215) which displays his political power and establishes the Inquisition as a legal weapon against heresy.
- e. Elects Frederic II (1225) but dies before crowning him.

B. Frederic II (1212—50) and the Popes.—

South Italy passes from the German line to the Angevins and then to Aragonese.

1. Pope Honorius II (1216—27).

- i. Crowns the Emperor.
- ii. Allows him to retain the title of King of Sicily.

2. Pope Gregory IX (1227—41).

- i. Wants him to go on Crusade
- ii. Has to excommunicate him thrice for vacillation.
- iii. Opposes his claim to Sardinia (1238).

3. Pope Innocent IV (1243—54)

- i. secures the help of France and the Italian cities
- ii. charges him with heresy
- iii. excommunicates him.
- iv. continues the struggle with his son Conrad IV who marches into Italy and annexes Sicily to the Empire (1254).

BOOK V.

END OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE (12TH—15TH CENTURY).

CHAPTER I.

The Houses.

A. The Komnenian Emperors

a. **The 1st Crusade**—defeats the Turks—and inaugurates the revival of Greek Empire.

i. Two strong Emperors—**Commeni.**

ii. Progress of Reconquests in Asia.

iii. Partitions of the Seljuks—and consequent weakness.

b. John (1118—43.)

c. Manuel (1143—1180).

i. Greece several times ravaged by Sicily.

ii. Wars with Hungary

iii. defeated in a great battle against Turks (1176).

B. Internal revolutions during the last quarter of the century—Emperors set up and overthrown :

- I. Domestic revolution (13th Century) leads to interference of the crusading Franks and Latins in Greek politics.
 - i. Siege and capture of Constantinople (1204).
 - ii. Partition of the Empire among the Crusaders and the Emperor.

In 1201—several western princes on their expedition for the Fourth Crusade got help of the Doge of Venice on condition of winning Zara in Dalmatia for him. They won Zara and helped Alexois Angelos son of a deposed Eastern Emperor to get back the Empire but he was slain by the Greeks of Constantinople. Hence in 1204 the Crusaders laid siege to Constantinople.

2. Count Baldom—was set up by the Crusader as Emperor—who established the **Latin Empire of Constantipole** ; but the Greeks maintained their independence at Nikaia.

C. The Greek Emperors—Palaiologoi (1260—1453)—Michael Palaiologos of Nikaia.

- a. Wins back Constantinople from the Latins (1260)—revives the Greek Empire owing to difficulties among Turks from Moghuls

- b.* joined many of the little states
- c.* in times of distress tried to settle disputes with the westerns.
- d.* Conflict with the Turks—loss of all possessions except Constantinople.
 - i. The Turks under Amurath took Hadrianople (1361).
 - ii. The Emperor overcomes the Slavonians in the North and East—Servia and Bulgaria.
 - iii. The Ottoman Emperor Bajazet (1389—1402)—defeated and taken prisoner at Angora.
 - iv. Civil war after Bajazet's fall among his sons.
 - v. Sultan Amarath II besieged Constantinople (1422).
 - vi. Mahomet II—the conqueror besieged Constantinople (1451).
- e.* The last Emperor Constantine Paliologos got help from Venice and Genoa, but Constantinople was taken by storm (1453).

CHAPTER II.

Review.

The Function of the Roman Empire at Constantinople :

- 1. It was the **Bulwark** of Europe against the Asiatic danger—preserver as well as initiator of civilisation.

a. against Avars—**Maurice.**

b. against Saracens—Leo III, Constantine IV.

c. against Persians—Heraclius.

2. It kept alive Greek and Roman **Culture.**

3. It maintained European **Commerce.**

4. It preserved the idea of the Roman **Empire.**

5. It embodied a principle of permanence, order, system and civilisation which made possible the development of the western nations.

6. It was the direct source of civilisation to the whole of the Bulkan Peninsula and to all Europe east of the Vistula and the Carpathians.

7. It was the type of a State Church—a spiritual power dependent on, and co-operating with, the sovereign power, and not like the Roman Church independent and often antagonistic.



BOOK VI.

INDEPENDENT PEOPLES AND KINGDOMS (12TH—15TH CENT.)

CHAPTER I.

England.

1. **Henry II.**—England holds possessions in France—France weakened by Normandy and England (1154—89).
2. **Richard I** (1189—99)—Crusade with Philip Augustus.
3. **John** (1199—1216)—Revival of enmity between England and France—England loses the continental possessions and sustains several defeats from Philip.
4. **Henry III** (1216—72)

During his reign the Government becomes more consolidated; and the national spirit manifested in the wresting of the Magna Charta from John develops itself more fully. Simon de Montfort the leader of the people in their conflicts with the King—called the first **Representative Parliament**.

5. **Edward I.**

- i. tried to join all Britian under one dominion and conquered Wales.
- ii. made war upon Scotland and temporarily united it to England.

6. Edward II.

- i. acknowledged the independence of Scotland.
- ii. recovered Aquitaine which was conquered by Philip the Fair (1294).

7. Edward III.

The Hundred Years' war—Crecy (1346), Poitiers (1356), Alliance with the Emperor Lewis and Flemish cities. By the treaty of Bretigny, gave up his title to the crown—but kept the French possessions; renewed the war owing to overtures from the French King Charles V.

8. **Henry V**—took advantage of the dissensions in France during the weak reign of Charles VI: Agincourt (1415), Treaty of Troyes (1420) by which he was to succeed Charles VI.

9. **Henry VI**—his guardian John of Bedford took up arms against the Charles VII who ascended the throne against the treaty. But the Maid of Orleans relieved France of a foreign domination by crowning the national king at Rhiems (1429), The English gradually driven out from France—and in 1453 they held only Calais.

N.B.—**Constitutional development in England and France.**

England :

- i. fondness of Angevins for foreigners drove the natives to unite—the Magna Charta under John.

- ii. misgovernment of Henry III drove the **Barons and people to rise.**
- iii. **Simon** makes the Assembly "representative"—Two Houses.

France—

- i. Parliament, (Nobility, Clergy and Commonalty) set up in the reign of Philip the Fair, Louis the Saint's grandson.
- ii. never met regularly as in England—but only when it suited the king's purposes.

CHAPTER II.

The Scandinavian Peninsulas.

- 1. Union of Norway, Sweden and Denmark (1397).
- 2. **House of Oldenburg** (1448).
 - a. many wars with the Hanseatic League.
 - b. shifting relations with Holstein and Sleswig.

CHAPTER III.

The Slavonic States.

- 1. **Poland and Lithuania united** (1386).
- 2. **Russia.**
 - i. cut short by the Poles and Lithuanians in the West and the Moghuls in the East.
 - ii. made Moscow the capital (1328).
 - iii. **Ivan Vasilovity** freed the country from the Moghul supremacy (1477).

3. Hungary.

passed by marriage into a branch of the Angevin House of Sicily.

a. Lewis (1342—82).

b. Sigismund Emperor, also King of Hungary—saved it from the Turks.

CHAPTER IV.

Switzerland.

1. Swiss Society in early times.

i. numerous and ancient nobility—vassals one to another.

ii. Towns—12th century—Zurich, Basle, Berne, Friburg.

2. Contained some of Rudolph's possessions, and accordingly became part of the German Empire with his accession (1272).

The **league** of the 3 districts—Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden (1291)—for mutual help against powerful neighbours.

3. Rudolph's Son Albert I obtained the right of Advocacy over some of the forest cantons, and tried to send imperial bailiffs into their valleys.

4. The rebellions of the cantons successful—they found leisure in the death of Albert to organise themselves, and during Henry VII's reign when Leopold of the Austrian Dynasty invaded their regions, defeated him at Morgarten (1315).

5. **Formation of the Confederacy** after this success. Introduction of new members—and expansion of territories at the expense of the rural nobility. It purchased feudal rights during this period—cession of states to Berne by Austrians. It was loyal to the Swabians—favoured by Emperors Henry VII and Louis of Bavaria ; feared Charles IV but was feared by Sigismund, much dreaded the Austrian Dukes and the Austrian Emperors.

Wars for defence—against the Austrian Emperors (1386).

6. In the first part of the 15th Century Switzerland **a free country.**
7. The Swiss cantons were summoned by Maximilian as vassals to yield obedience to the laws passed by the Diet of Worms. Their refusal brought on a war which rendered them **free from all Imperial Interference** (1500).

CHAPTER V.

Italy.

- A. Period coextensive with the greatness of the House of Swabia**—Frederic Barbarossa to Conrad IV : middle of 12th to middle of 13th century.

- a. **Struggle of the Lombards for independence.**
 - i. Frederic believed, as Roman Emperor he inherited the kingdoms of Augustus—hence interfered in the party conflicts of the Lombard cities.

- ii. Lodi, Pavia and Cremona espoused the Imperial cause, and Milan after resistance was compelled by hunger to capitulate (1158).
 - iii. **Frederic** successful; at the Diet of Roncaglia, robbed the cities of all their sources of independence.
 - iv. Hence the Milanese renewed the war—but worn out by famine were compelled to surrender. The city was razed to the ground (1162).
 - v. Meanwhile Frederic's autocratic government became intolerable—and a league of almost all the Lombard cities was formed (1167) to recover their self-government—rebuilt Milan and erected a new city in the north. The Emperor's army greatly reduced by the plague during its siege of Rome—was defeated at *Legnano* (1176).
 - vi. Peace was made at Constance which established the Lombard republics in real independence (1183).
- b. Union of the kingdom of Naples to the dominions of the House of Swabia.**
- i. Frederic married his eldest son Henry with Constance the aunt and heiress of William II king of Sicily (1186).
 - ii. **Henry** succeeded to the throne of Sicily (1189) but died a premature death leaving a minor Frederic (1198)—who was placed under the guardianship of Innocent-III.

c. **Temporal principality of the Popes.**

- i. The real or spurious donations of Constantine, Pepin, Charlemagne, and Louis had given rise to a perpetual claim to extensive dominions. The Countess Matilda had bequeathed to Gregory VII the Duchies of Spoleto and Ancona. Barbarossa promised to restore these dominions but did not.
- ii. Hence Innocent III availed himself of the opportunity presented by Frederic's minority—crowned **Otto IV** Emperor ; and as the Italians had no superior, maintained the pretensions of the Holy see—thus established the ecclesiastical state—helped the formation of the Tuscan League with Rome as its head to preserve the rights of the cities against the Emperors as well as to defend the possessions and rights of the church. (**Guelf League**).

d. **Frederic II (1216-50) :**

- i. head of the Ghibelins of Lombardy met with considerable success both in Italy and Germany.
- ii. came into natural conflict with Pope Honorius III—the head of the Guelf who looked to his ecclesiastic state.
- iii. was led into difficulties as regards the crusades by subsequent Popes who also fomented an insurrection of the Lombards.

iv. **The Second Lombard War.**

The cities of central Lombardy, of the march of Verona, of Romagna, and part of the Tuscan

League were Guelf—the strength of the House of Swabia was ultimately exhausted, and the Ghibelins lost more and more of the ancient connection with Germany.

- v. The last Years of Frederic II were most humiliating—excommunicated and deposed by the Pope Gregory IX—also by the Council of Lyons (1245) convoked by Innocent IV.

e. Conrad IV (1250-54).

had a contest to maintain for every part of the inheritance, as well as for the imperial crown.

B. State of Italy from the middle of the 13th to the close of the Fifteenth Century.—From the extinction of the Swabians to the invasion of Naples by Charles VIII (1494).

- a. **Decline of the Ghibelins and ascendancy of the Guelf in Italy :**—Charles Count of Anjou was helped by the Pope to take possession of Naples and put an end to the legitimate heir of the Swabians (1266-68). He became the champion of the Guelf.
- b. **The Lombard Republics** become severally subject to princes or usurpers and lost even the recollection of self-government. Milan, after a civil war between the rich and the poor (1257) ending in the discomfiture of the former, elected the Torrianis who were shortly supplanted by the Visconti (1313) who gradually absorbed all the North of Italy and became so important as to enter into matrimonial relations with

the English and French royal families and the Duke of Orleans (1389). Louis XII and Francis I were descendants of the last match.

c. Decline of the Imperial authority over Italy.

- i. **Henry VII** (of Luxemburg)—in 1309 tried to reconcile the Guelf and Ghibelin but could not remove the suspicion of the former.
- ii. Louis of Bavaria and Charles VII descended from the Alps but had to return with discredit.
- iii. Charles IV by the treaty of 1355 confirmed the liberties of Florence.
- iv. Rudolf in 1278 had ceded Romagna to the Popes.

d. Rome.

- i. insubordination and anarchy as elsewhere.
- ii. the eloquence of Arnold of Brescia roused the people against the temporal jurisdiction of the hierarchy (middle of the 12th century).
- iii. foreign magistrates appointed as elsewhere.
- iv. the senate retained the right of coining.
- v. **13th Century**—secession of the Popes to Avignon—tumult, robbery, perpetual war with each other.
- vi. **Rienzi** excited an insurrection and became tribune—was recognised by all political entities in Italy (1347)—but was soon compelled to abdicate.
- vii. subsequently—revival of republican institutions.

c. Florence—The mediæval Athens.

- i. threw off the Government of the Imperial Lieutenant (12th century.)
- ii. Ally of Popes—Guelf from the time of Frederic II—no person of Ghibelin ancestry could be admitted to offices of public trust.
- iii. escaped, except for a short period, the odious rule of vile usurpers.

iv. Florentine Polity :

Division of the citizens into arts—higher and inferior.

Foreign *podestas* administer criminal justice.

Domestic magistracies—consuls replaced by priors—who were afterwards elected by rotation.

Four Councils for the decision of propositions laid before them by the magistrates. Ultimate sovereignty of the multitude.

Dissensions between the Patricians and Plebeians ultimately stopped by the ascendancy of the latter—(some nobles were *elevated* to the rank of commoners).

- v. acquisition of territory—most eminent conquest (Pisa)—early in the 15th century.

f. Pisa.

- i. commercial—ever since the age of the Othos.
- ii. conquest of Sardinia (11th century), of Balearic Isles—The Crusades augmented her influence—territorial,

political and commercial which she maintained till near the end of the 13th century ; almost ruled the Sea.

iii. Public Edifices.

iv. no war broke out between Genoa and Pisa—natural competitors—till 1119. Her whole navy was destroyed in the battle of Meloria (1284)—she ceased to be a maritime power—was stripped of Sardinia.

v. During the 14th century she almost renounced the ocean—finally purchased by the Florentines.

g. Genoa.

i. early history involved in that of Pisa—allies against Saracens, in the Crusade, commercial rivals.

ii. conquered Corsica.

iii. jealous of the Venetians who placed the Latin Emperors at Constantinople, she assisted Palaiologos to undo the usurpation.

iv. her commerce extends to the Black Sea. The monopoly aggravates the anxiety of Venice—wars (1258, 93—1378) confederacy against Venice.

The Genoese were compelled to surrender after great resistance at Chioggia—Epoch of the decline of Genoa.

v. Government.

consuls annually elected ; for the administration of civil justice the people were divided into

several companies—new system introduced (13th century) Podesta ; Parliament often convened. Continual revolutions because neither the Guelf nor Ghibelins obtained a decided predominance—the Ghibelins expelled (1318)—returned (1331).

The office of “Abbot” of the people was restored. He became the first “Doge” or duke.

h. Venice the Mediæval Sparta

- i. liberty deduced from beyond the commencement of the Middle Ages ;
perpetual emancipation from the yoke of barbarians settled (421)—neglected by others in their islands.

conquered by Pepin son of Charlemagne but restored to the Greek Emperor Nicephorus

- ii. later, in the 10th century, the connexion with the Greek Empire broken—the Doge was not confirmed at Constantinople—no tribute paid.

- iii. Conquered the seaports of Dalmatia (997) which had put themselves under him—acquired territories in the Levant through commerce—before Genoa or Pisa had entered into mercantile pursuits. Her splendour may be dated from the taking of Constantinople by the Latins (1204).

- iv. **Government** ; early—12 annual tribunes ; later, Doge—No councils—hence **nearly absolute**.

Limitations on his power imposed (1032) Great

Council (1172) exclusive hereditary aristocracy finally established (1298). It **robbed the doge of all powers.**

Council of 10—having dictatorial power over the Senate and other magistrates. The Council of 40 had been the regular court of criminal procedure.

No conflicts between the Guelf and Ghibelins.

- v. acquisitions—almost nothing up to the middle of the 14th century ; **neutral in the great contests between the Church and Empire** and the cities and sovereigns—but soon acquired extensive territories in Lombardy which was broken into fragments after the death of Gian Galeazzo Visconti.

i. Naples.

- i. Charles (of Anjou) was a first class European Sovereign—and the head of the Guelf faction. But one of his competitors, though insignificant, being thwarted, succeeded in provoking the people of Sicily, and with the assistance of Constantinople and the Pope succeeded in placing the crown of sicily on Peter III of Aragon's head.
- ii. Consequent war in Sicily between Aragon and Philip III of France who espoused the Angevin cause—the kings of Aragon were compelled to give up Sicily. But the Sicilians chose as their king the brother of the reigning Aragonese king. Peace (1300) by which the crown was to revert to the house of Naples

- iii. Robert maintained the ascendancy of the Guelfs.
- iv. The crown descended to his grand-daughter Joanna who is suspected as having caused the murder of her husband Andrew of Hungary
- v. The crown passed to Charles of Durazzo and then to Louis of Anjou and afterwards to Ladislaus who succeeded in bruising the heads of the Feudal Nobility, attempted ambitious conquests and actually occupied great part of the Papal territories.
- vi. Joana II—Ladislaus' sister—who first adopted Alfonso of Aragon and Sicily, and afterwards Louis of Anjou.
- vii. Alfonso united his kingdoms of Aragon and Sicily to Naples—was the most accomplished sovereign of the 15th century: to avoid mutual conflicts and to resist the impending Saracenic invasions formed the **Quadruple League with Milan, Florence, Venice** (1455).—Patron of Literature and Arts—called the *Magnificent*.
- viii. His son Ferdinand weak and mean—The Angevins tried to dispossess him but failed (1461—64).

C. State of Italy in the latter part of the 15th century.

- a. **Venice**—appalling progress of the Turks—unsuccessful contest with Mahomet II.

- b. Milan*—no longer aggrandising, most execrable tyranny—usurpation of Lodovico Sforza.
- c. Genoa*—series of revolutions.
- d. Florence*—restored the ancient Guelf *aristocracy* (1382)—ascendency of the Albizi—crushed their avowed adversaries; but the Medici were the most popular and wealthy—and their house was the hope and consolation of the Plebeians—Giavanni—his son Cosmo arrested (1433), exiled but returned in triumph next year and completely *overthrew the Albizi*.

The Medici made all their Government conducive to *hereditary* monarchy—superseding the legitimate institutions of the constitutional republic—drawing of names by lot never restored. Cosmo's son Piero from 1434—leader—his sons Julian and **Lorenzo**—chosen patrons of the republic—hence cannot be condemned as usurpers—*patronage of science and letters*—premature death of Lorenzo (1492).

- e. Naples*—The long contested succession-question—Ferdinand the wicked king followed by his son Alfonso. But now the Angevin house put forth its claims. Meanwhile provincial rivalry induced Lodovico Sforza to invite Charles VIII against Naples (1499).

D. Learning in Italy.

- i. study of the ancient **Latin writers** since the 12th century—study of Greek also.

- ii. study of the **Roman Law** disposed people in the favour of the Swabians.
- iii. study of the old **Latin poets** led people to welcome Henry VII and his successors.
- iv. **Dante**—an Imperialist reproaches Albert for staying away from Italy.
- v. similarly study of the ancient **Republican poets** stirred men in the 15th century to conspiracies against Popes and princes.

CHAPTER VI.

France.

The Capetian Dynasty.

- 1. **Louis VI** (1108—37).
 - a. kingdom confined to Paris, Orleans and Bourges.
 - b. wars with the vassals—by which the royal authority is increased.
 - c. beginning of systematic rivalry between England and France.
- 2. **Louis VII** (1137—80).
 - a. divorces his wife Eleanor—who marries Henry II of England.
 - b. Henry II becomes possessed of more than one-half of France.
 - c. fomented rebellions among his sons and thus prevents Henry from maturing his aggressive plan.

3. **Philip Augustus** (1180—1223).

helps the people and the church in their contest with John, wins victory at Bouvines (1214)—his son Lewis was offered the crown of England.

a. weakens **Flanders**.

b. successful war against the English kings—Richard I and John.

c. Conquers **Normandy** (1203).

N. B. Rapid progress of the Royal power begins.
Transition of the French constitution from a Feudal League to an Absolute Monarchy.

4. **Louis VIII** (1223—26).

a. weakens **Aquitaine**.

b. is diverted by the Pope from Aquitaine to take the Cross against Languedoc which has become heretical since the middle of the 12th century—dies prematurely during the war.

5. **Louis IX** (1226—70) the Saint.

a. during the regency of his mother Languedoc was conquered. (1229).

b. the Queen mother suppresses the revolts of the vassals who do not receive effective help from Henry III.

c. increased royal authority and helped to make it absolute—defeated Henry III in his purpose to recover the French possessions—extends the

French dominions at the expense of the vassals—
and made France a power in Europe.

d. undertakes the Fourth Crusade (1248) took
Damietta and became master of Egypt, but was
defeated and taken prisoner at Massoura.

e. twenty years after the release, undertook the
Fifth Crusade—dies during the expedition (1270).

6. Philip III (1270—85)—the Bold.

a. Succeeded in extending the territorial limits of France by
acquiring the fiefs.

b. and came into contact with Spain and Italy—
hence war with Spain and Italy.

7. Philip IV. (1285—1314)—the Fair

a. still further extended the limits by his policy of inter-
vention in the affairs of the fiefs.

b. conquered Guienne from Edward I but was
compelled to restore it (1303).

c. was defeated by Flanders.

d. annexed Lyons, Angouleme.

e. continues the foreign wars of the last reign.

8. Louis X. (1314—15).

a. possessed the kingdom of Navarre and the
counties of Champagne and Brie through his
wife.

b. left only a daughter.

9. **Philip V. (1315—22)**—the Long

a. assumed the regency both of France and Navarre through his brother Louis.

—*b.* entered into an agreement by which Louis' daughter's claim was recognised (1316) in the absence of a male issue—and by which he was only to be a "governor" during her minority.

c. yet had himself crowned, by the prelates at Rheims, and by the 3 Orders at Paris—who further declared that a woman was incapable of succeeding to the French crown.

d. left only daughters.

N. B.—Isabella the daughter of Philip IV. and sister of Louis X, Philip V. and Charles IV. was mother of Edward III of England.

The Salic Law—Exclusion of females nowhere mentioned. As a fact, female right has been recognised. Of course there had been no occasion for female succession to the crown. But females (1) had fiefs even in Philip V's time and (2) had been regent *e. g.* Blanche, mother Louis IX.

However, Female Exclusion becomes sanctioned on Philip V's accession, and confirmed at the accessions of his brother Charles and of Philip VI.

10. **Charles IV (1322—28)** left only daughters.

The House of Valois.

N. B. **Political condition (14th century).**

1. Decay of the Feudal Militia.
2. **Hired Soldiers**—standing army.
3. Hence taxation necessary.
4. Hence unpopularity of the first Valois—Charles V was a little popular for his virtue.
5. But the confiscation of Anjou's property led to seditions in Paris. • •
6. Consequent democratic movements.
7. Mismanagement of finances—Appropriation during Charles VI's minority.

The vigour of **Philip Augustus**, the paternal wisdom of **St. Louis**, the policy of **Philip the Fair** had laid the foundations of a powerful monarchy ; which neither the arms of England, nor seditions of Paris, nor rebellions of princes were able to shake.

1. **Philip VI**—grandson of Philip III,
 - a. Edward III lays claim to the crown through his mother.
 - b. The Hundred years' war begun
 - i. *Edward and the Black Prince*—the proudest Knights, England's resources—alliance with the Emperor, Flanders, Netherlands,—excellent

army—the Yeomanry archers ; prosperity at home owing to trade—Parliament helps ; the war a national undertaking.

ii. *Condition of France*—misgovernment and extortions of the preceding reigns. Hence the people disaffected.

c. accepted the grant of Dauphine by its last prince Humbert.

2. John—The War

i. **Poitiers**—The French defeated—the people began to murmur and raise their voices against the Government ; Paris became seditious—and Charles of Navarre entered into alliance with Edward ; John was taken prisoner—famine—pestilence (1348).

ii. **The Peace of Bretigny** (1360) John released and Edward got many possessions in France.

3. **Charles V (1364-80)**—The Wise. He retrieved the glory and encouraged letters.

i. The Black Prince attempted to impose a heavy tax on one of the acquired territories, which appealed to Charles as the sovereign, who summoned the Prince to answer the charges (1368).

ii. The English lose all their conquests, and Richard II's reign of feebleness and sedition gives no opportunity for schemes of ambition.

4 Charles VI (1380—1420).

- i. during his minority the Lords made the Government unpopular by imposing subsidies and misappropriating public funds.
- ii. when he assumed the Government, two parties rose (1393)—Burgundy and Orleans. Their private rivalry determined political affairs—civil war between them (1404—19).
- iii. Henry V renews the war after long. Charles VI had been in a deranged condition. Henry was successful and concluded the **Treaty of Troyes** by which he was to succeed (1420).

5. Charles VII (1420-61) † Bedford

- i. took up arms for his nephew the minor Henry VI—was helped by party dissensions in France, its low financial condition, Parliament's help, and presence of great generals in his camp.
- ii. Subjugated Northern France, laid siege to Orleans. But **Joan** turned the tide of affairs by electrifying the French people, and the English lost all their conquests except Calais (1449).
- iii. Expulsion of favourites from court, centralisation of authority—hence one or two revolts of the Nobility who ostensibly espoused the popular cause but really fought for their own position.

6. Louis XI (1461-83).

- i. The War of Public Weal (1461)—unanimous uprising of the whole Feudal Aristocracy—its failure. The Nobility crushed—Burgundy and Brittany greatly weakened.
 - ii. Edward IV of England not warlike.
 - iii. made several unsuccessful attempts to annex Burgundy—and when its prince Charles died, tried to marry the Dauphin to its heiress, but failed.
 - iv. received the grant of Provence from Charles of Anjou.
- 7. Charles VIII** became master of Brittany by marrying its princess (1489)—the sole heir.

CHAPTER VII.

Spain.

A. Consolidation and Expansion (12th—13th Cent.)

1. Capture of Toledo and Saragossa by Aragon (1118).
2. **Alfonso VIII** withstood the Almohade Mahomedans for a while—and called himself Emperor, died 1139.
3. **Alfonso of Castile**—his grandson—was defeated by Jacob the Almohade Caliph at Alarcos (1195).

4. **Ferdinand III**—reigned over Castile (1217-52), finally united the kingdoms of Leon and Castile (1230) won back a large territory, overthrew the Almohades conquered Andulasia and Murcia (1236).
5. **James the Conqueror**—of Aragon (1213-70) overthrew the Mahometans in the East.
6. **The Kings of Portugal**—overthrew them in the west.

N. B. Towards the end of the 13th century

- i. Saracens cornered into the kingdom of Granada in the South.

ii. **Kingdoms.**

Castile—greatest—conflict with the Saracens.

Portugal—conflict.

Navarre—smallest.

Aragon—European importance.

B. Kingdom of Castile (1238—1479).

a. The old dynasty of Kings.

1. **Ferdinand III**—took Cordova (1236) and annexed Andulasia.

2. **Alfonso X—the Wise.**

- i. sacrificed the ecclesiastical rights of the Crown to Rome
- ii. attempted to seize the imperial crown in Germany
- iii. had to contend against his son.

3. **Sancho IV (1284).**

etc., etc., etc.

4. **Pedro the Cruel (1350—1368).**

i. perpetrates outrages which provoke rebellions from both relatives and nobles.

ii. the Hundred Years' War incident—quarrel with his brother.

b. **The House of Trastamare**—a comparatively golden period—unmolested by civil disturbances and conspiracies.

1. **Henry II—1368.**

2. **John I—1379.**

3. **Henry III—1390.**

4. **John II (1406—54).** Beginning of disputes owing to his favouritism.

5. **Henry IV (1454—76) :** quarrel as to succession. His sister Isabel married to Ferdinand of Aragon succeeds. Union of Castile and Aragon.

Constitution of Castile.

1. **Succession**—heredity—though there is a formal election.

2. **National Council**—Cortes.

I. **Prelates and Magnates**—the aristocracy of the church and state, who alone made up the Council of Advice before 1188.

- a. Representation* considerable—down to the 13th century—took much less share from the reign of Sancho IV.
- b. more and more excluded*—14th and 15th centuries.

II. **Deputies from towns come regularly from 1188 (Alfonso IX).**

i. *Representation.*

- a. very irregular*—though numerous and fair—up to the time of John II.
- b. John II and the later Trastamares sent writs only to certain privileged towns.*
- c. 17 towns represented in 1480—18 in 1512.*

ii. *Election.*

- a. Alfonso XI confined the right of electing members to the governing body of 24.*
- b. Thus the people had no direct share in the choice of representatives—and Henry IV even named some of the deputies.*
- c. Charles and Philip (16th century) corrupted the members by bribery.*

'3. **Right of Taxation.**

- a. free assent of the people by their representatives to grants of money.*
- b. People's right of examining public accounts and checking the expenditure.*

4. **Right of Legislation.**

- a. no laws without the consent of the Cortes.
- b. laws could not be annulled except in the Cortes.

5. **Council of Castile**—the Privy Council—for executive business—exercise of judicial authority introduced by Ferdinand and Isabella.

6. **Administration of Justice.**

- a. municipal judges of towns, appointed by themselves.
- b. royal alcades—court of appeal.

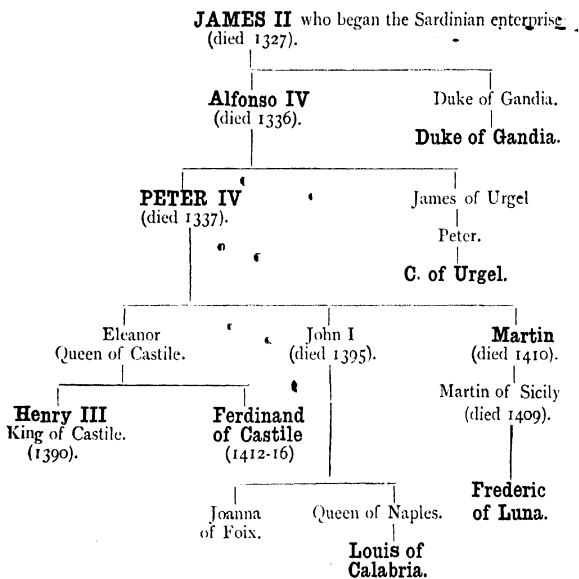
7. **Confederacies of the Nobility**—called “*Hermanidad*” to obtain redress of grievances by force and not by the constitutional methods. Hence they gradually ceased to attend the Cortes.

C. Kingdom of Aragon (up to 1479).

a. General characteristics of its history.

- i. better form of government—wiser sovereigns.
- ii. industry and commerce.
- iii. **Peter IV's** long reign—contemporaneous with the dispute in Castile ending in the establishment of the House of Trastamare (14th cent.)
- iv. The attempt at the **conquest of Sardinia**—towards the latter part of the 14th century. Finally subdued by Martin.

- b.* Disputed succession after the death of Martin (1410)—Operation of the Salic Law since the thirteenth century.



- c.* Ferdinand of Castile chosen (1412—16).
- d.* Alfonso V (1416—58)—acquired Naples, remained there and bequeathed the patrimonial territories to his brother John II.
- e.* John II. (1458—79) became king of Navarre by marriage with its heiress, who died 1420. The offspring then tried to seize the throne but was put down.

Marriage of Prince Ferdinand with Isabel of Castile (1471).

Constitution of Aragon.

- I. Originally—a sort of regal aristocracy—where a small number of barons *elected* their sovereign.
 - i. Ricoshombres or greater barons—the Feudal System.
 - ii. Lower nobility—called Mesnadaries or tenants in chief.
 - iii. Burgesses and peasantry.

II. Liberties.

- 1. The coronation oath, or the compact of the King—even after hereditary succession was established.
- 2. General Privilege of 1238—the “Magna Carta” of Aragon—more satisfactory basis of civil liberty than in England.
- 3. The positive right of establishing their liberties by arms—*Privilege of Union* (1287) by Alfonso III, abolished by Peter IV—but replaced by other provisions of liberty.
- 4. The Justiciary became thence the guard of Aragonese liberty.

III. Justiciary.

- i. Antiquity not to be traced beyond the capture of Saragossa (1118) when the series of magistrates commences.

ii. The functions the same as in England, but more influential and independent of the Legislative Assembly :

- a.* at first the Justiciary was only the permanent interpreter of the opinion of the Council of Ricoshombres.
- b.* but gradually his importance increased—on account of a succession of able men to this office.
- c.* from 1348 when the privilege of union was abrogated, it became fully established as the barrier against royal oppression and safeguard of public liberty.

iii. Privileges

- a.* *Jurisfirma*—or right of withdrawing suits from inferior tribunals—thus security afforded to property.
- b.* *Manifestation*—or right of wresting persons from the hands of royal officers—security to personal liberty.

iv. Office.

- a.* before 1348—during king's pleasure.
 - b.* Since, for life—not compellable to resign.
- v. to prevent any abuse of these high powers, there was a Council of Superintendents appointed by the king from out of the persons nominated by the Cortes.

IV. Rights of legislation and taxation.

V. The Cortes—Four Estates or Arms.

1. Ecclesiastics
 2. Ricoshombres
 3. Equestrian order.
 4. Deputies of royal towns.
- } who might appear by proxy.

D. Union of Castile and Aragon (1479—93).

1. division of rights and privileges between the Queen and the King.
2. conquest of Granada (1482—92), expulsion of Saracens.
3. Rousillon an Aragonese province pledged by John II to Louis XI, restored by Charles VII (1493) at the time of his Italian Expedition.
4. beginning of the modern kingdom of Spain.

E. Portugal.

- i. John the Great (1385—1433)—wars upon the Saracens in Africa.
- ii. The Infant Don Henry—navigation and exploration.
- iii. Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope (1486) leads to the Portuguese power in the Far East.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Saracens.

A. A new Turanian Power—Moghuls

1. Rose to power under Jengiz (1207-27).

2. pressed all through Russia, Poland and Hungary.
3. **In Asia**—they overthrew China—founded a lasting dynasty in Persia—destroyed the Abbassides. the Seljuks.

B. Turks (14th—15th Century).

- i. driven out in the 13th century by the Moghuls of Chengis from their strongholds in Persia, Syria and Iconium.
- ii. retire in Bithynia (1299) under Othman.
- iii. find the Greek Emperors weak after the terrible defeat in 1204, and losing states here and there.
- iv. seize the remains of the Empire in Asia.
- v. invited into Europe by Byzantine faction—14th century.
- vi. settle in the neighbourhood of the capital—14th century.
- vii. **Amarath I** subdues Rumania and the lower Danubian Christian States.
- viii. **Bajazet** invests Constantinople (1396) and defeats the Christian powers; but is compelled to hasten to Asia where he is defeated by Timur at Angora (1402).
- ix. **Amarath II** (1421)—invades Constantinople but is repelled by the walls.

- x. **Mahomet II** (1453) captures Constantinople—without opposition.

C. Expulsion of the Moors from Spain.

CHAPTER IX.

The Two Sicilies.

The Kingdom of Sicily took in, not only the island, but all the Southern part of the Italian peninsula. It was conquered and absorbed into the Western Empire under the **Swabian Emperor Henry IV** (between 1191—97) when he claimed the kingdom of Sicily in right of his wife Constance, the daughter of the first Sicilian King William.

a. The Sicily on the mainland—Naples.

- i. in extent the greatest state—but lagged behind the rest of Italy.
- ii. civil wars—disputes as to successions.
- iii. in the 15th century the claimants were Dukes of Aragon and Angevin (and French) princes.

b. The Island kingdom.

- i. separated from the mainland by king Frederic.
 - ii. united to the kingdom of Aragon.
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BOOK VII.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

CHAPTER I.

Germany and the Franks.

I. State of Ancient Germany

1. Political—number of independent tribes.
2. Land tenures
 - i. forests—no large proportion of arable land.
 - ii. annual tenures.
3. Administration
 - i. King *chosen* from particular families.
 - ii. Military and judicial officers *chosen* by the public.
 - iii. Deliberations of the chieftains.
 - iv. Voice of the *Assembly*.
4. Partition of Lands in conquered provinces—between themselves and the original possessors.
 - a. Burgundians and Visigoths—took two-thirds.
 - b. Vandals—seized all the best lands.
 - c. Lombards—one-third of the *produce*.

d. Franks

- i. did not submit to any fixed principle of appropriation, but occupied a great portion.
- ii. the Estates of the French were *alodial*
 - a. not dependent upon a superior.
 - b. heritable.
 - c. subject to no burden (except that of Public Defence).
 - d. except the Salic, passed to all equally.

II. Effects of the Conquest of Gaul by the Franks.

- 1. **Appropriation of Lands**—Alodial.
- 2. **Roman Natives**—not enslaved—but though possessing property and eligible for the highest offices, were insidiously distinguished from the Franks by the difference in *were-guild*.
- 3. **Distinction of Laws**—The Frank was judged by the Salic or Ripuary Law ; the Gaul followed that of Theodosius.

III. Constitution of the Ancient Frank Monarchy.

- 1. **Provincial Governments**
 - i. Count
 - ii. at first during pleasure—subsequently hereditary.
 - iii. Functions—executive and judicial.

2. The King

i. **Claim to succession**—Theory Elective, practically hereditary.

ii. Power

a. *The Franks* great adherents of the individualistic principle—hence at first a check to the Royal power.

b. This, however, gradually increases owing to the practical exclusion of the people from the *Genéra!* Assemblies on account of expense and distance.

3. The Nobility

i. based on land and wealth and the consequent power and pre-eminence.

ii. on birth and origin in antiquity.

iii. possessed no civil right and enjoyed no political privileges.

4. The Land

i. distributed among the nation.

ii. reserved as crown lands—Fiscal Lands ; Benefices granted to favoured subjects out of these.

a. probably, on conditions of military service.

b. generally, permanent and hereditary and not resumable at pleasure.

IV. Comparative state of France and Germany during the Middle Ages—from their final separation by the Treaty of Verdun (843)

1. 10th Century

a. Germany

- i. greater independence and fuller rights of election in the nobility and people.
- ii. Effectual control of the Sovereign.
- iii. Conrad, Henry and the Ottos were prompt and successful against internal and external enemies.

b. France

- i. France loses all political unity, and kings all authority.
- ii. Succession of feeble princes, destructive incursions of the Normans.

2. 11th Century—etc.

a. Germany

1. Long struggles of the princes and clergy against Henry IV and his son.
2. Revival of the more effective rights of election.
3. Exhausting contests of Swabians in Italy.
4. Consequent independence of the German aristocracy.

- b. France—the crown insensibly gained strength—acquired unlimited power over a solid kingdom.

CHAPTER II.

Gradual Establishment of Feudalism.

1. The Crown Lands—Fiscal

- i. benefices granted on conditions of military service.
- ii. sub-in-feudation on similar terms especially in vogue during the times of dissolution after Charlemagne.

2. The Provincial Governors

- i. for a time checked by the Centralised Government of Charlemagne
- ii. but afterwards succeeded in prostrating the royal authority by usurping their governments as little sovereignties.

3. The alodial lands of the free landholders

- i. Rapacity of counts and magistrates, private warfare between the lords of castles and aggression of the Normans, etc.
- ii. Hence the people compelled to surrender their rights of proprietorship and become the "man" of some lord on conditions of mutual help (service and protection).

4. **Personal Commendation as distinguished from Beneficiary Tenure of Land**

- i. personal relation between lord and vassal like that between the patron and client in Rome;
- ii. because the weak needed the protection of the powerful, and the Government needed some security for public order.
- iii. having no relation to land, and capable of dissolution at the inferior's pleasure.
- iv. on the conditions of military service and homage.

V. B. The Edict of Conrad the Salic, the German Emperor (1037—Milan) marks the last stage in the progress of this system :

- i. No man should be deprived of his fief but by the Laws of the Empire and the judgment of his peers.
- ii. From such judgment an immediate vassal might appeal to his sovereign.
- iii. Fief should be inherited by sons and their children &c.
- iv. The Lord should not alienate the fief of the vassal without his consent.

Charlemagne's efforts to check the disruptive tendencies :

1. he suffered the Duchies to expire without renewal.
2. granted very few counties hereditarily.

3. removed the Courts of Justice from the Dukes to the Itinerant Judges.
4. elevated the ecclesiastical order as a counterpoise to the nobility.

CHAPTER III.

The Legal Qualities and Effects of the Feudal system :

1. Principles of the relation.

- i. Mutual contract of support and fidelity.
- ii. The vassal might summon his tenants against the Sovereign King.

2. Ceremonies in conferring a fief

- i. Homage—to be received personally by the lord.
- ii. Oath of Fealty—might be received by proxy.
- iii. Investiture—actual conveyance of feudal lands.
 - a. proper—actual putting in possession upon the ground.
 - b. improper—symbolical delivery of a turf or stone or wand.

3. Obligations of the vassal

- i. of diverse nature.
- ii. Chiefly, military service—which was limited to 40, 60, 5, or 8 days, which might be commuted into money payment, which excluded from attendance the old, and women and public officers.

4. **The Incidents**—advantages of the lord.

- a. **Reliefs**—sums of money paid to the lord when a new tenant of full age succeeds to the right of the deceased predecessor.
- b. **Fines**—on alienation of fiefs, which, however, was not easily accomplished as it required the consent of the lord.
- c. **Escheats and forfeits** for a year, for life or for ever.
- d. **Aids** in certain prescribed circumstances—Crusades, marriage of sister or eldest son, ransom etc.
- e. **Wardship of tenant during minority**—not prevalent in France.
- f. **Marriage of female, later, of male wards also**,—not prevalent in France.

CHAPTER IV.

The Nature and Extent of the Feudal System.

Analysis of the Feudal System :

- 1. **Tenure of Land**—territorial benefice
- 2. **personal relationship** between the lord and vassal—reciprocal rights and duties
- 3. **long gradations**—sub-in-feudation.
- 4. **The tenant owes fealty to the lord and not to the sovereign.**

Extent :

1. England—after the Conquest.
2. Scotland—borrowed from England.
3. Italy—only in parts of Naples.
4. Castile and Portugal—very rare.
5. Denmark and Bohemia—traces.
6. Germany } Charlemagne's Empire.
7. France }

CHAPTER V.*State of Feudal Society.***I. Nobility**

- i. Possessors of beneficiary states—hereditary—coextensive with feudal tenures—a new aristocracy founded upon the mixed considerations of birth, tenure and occupation,—recognised by surnames and armorial bearings.
- ii. privileges—all offices of trust and power, exemption from tribute.
- iii. 3 orders—Barons, Vavassors and Esquires.

2. Clergy.

- i. inferior clergy.
- ii. Prelates and abbots were completely feudal nobles—swore fealty, had the same rights and duties and had to go to war for their lords.

3. **Freemen.**

Landless—plebeians—not gentlemen.

4. **Serfs or villeins**

- i. Mediæval slavery due to captivity, crimes, debt, loss in gaming, famines, want of occupation, and desire for protection.
- ii. Two classes—the inferior incapable of property and destitute of redress, bound to ignoble services; the other bound to fixed payments and might possess property.
- iii. Gradual abolition—owing to manumission, efforts of the church, services in time of war.

5. **Privileges of the Feudal Vassals.**

- I. **The Right of coining money**—for the use of their own territories with no marks but their own—even under St. Louis this right was possessed by 80 who excluded as far as possible the royal coin from circulation: Louis IX tried to limit this privilege, and Philip the Fair established royal officers of inspection.
- II. **The Right of private war**—there was no jurisdiction to which a sufferer could appeal or no power to enforce its awards. It was moderated by Louis IX, checked by Philip IV, suppressed by Charles VI.

III. The Exemption from all public tributes

—except the feudal aids [The sources of the French Revenue were free gifts, contributions, fines for murder, estates of the crown, the seigniorial emoluments of the king, exactions from the jews, debasement of coin and direct taxation from the inhabitants of towns.] Philip Augustus tried to deprive the nobility of the immunity but failed.

IV. The Freedom from Legislative control—

The Lombards held assemblies and the Merovingians called public meetings in which met bishops, nobility and perhaps also the people. Charlemagne also held two assemblies—one in which the whole people appeared and the other attended by the chief men and officers of state.

But under the imbecile descendants of Charlemagne the national assemblies ceased to be held. France became a bundle of fiefs with as many councils.

The Royal Council was like one of these manorial courts had no national jurisdiction and had no coercive legislative authority.

From the reign of Philip Augustus, however, the power of the crown increased and monarchy began to grow absolute. Philip the Fair convoked the States General to grant subsidies for the English war. It remonstrated against the flagrant

abuses. But the Government rejected the measures as seditious innovations.

From this time the States General became insignificant, rarely convoked by Charles VI and VII; and Louis XI was the greatest of Arbitrary Taxers. Charles VIII's States General of Tours (1484) demanded public reformation and change of fiscal policy. But the demands were too high.

V. **The Exclusive exercise of original Judicature in their dominions.**

- a. Original judicial system—*Popular*—one magistrate for every 10 families, and one for every hundred chosen by themselves. The principal court was that of the count—the head of the district appointed by the sovereign.
- b. This system superseded by the *aristocratic* scheme which granted territorial jurisdiction to the barons who were the sole judges in their benefices promulgating their own laws. The tribunals of the king were forgotten, and trial by combat was the single procedure.
- c. The *regal* system inaugurated by the “Establishments” of **St. Louis**. He abolished judicial combat, **Philip Augustus** established royal courts of justice and declared baronial courts to be incompetent. **Philip the Fair**, however, was compelled to grant concession to the barons, *e.g.*

- i. territorial jurisdiction
- ii. trial by their own peers in the Royal Council.
But the barons began to lose their influence by absenting themselves from the sittings of the Royal Council. And hence Philip the Fair nominated the counsellors from the lower ranks. Thus a new Nobility composed of lawyers and others was created and the tribunal, henceforth called **Parliament of Paris** acquired political importance. It almost became an independent body when the members began to be "elected" "for life." (1468) "

CHAPTER VI.

Decline of the Feudal System.

I. Increasing power of the Crown

- 1. **Acquisition of Legislative authority**—The States General rarely summoned.
- 2. **Acquisition of Judicial authority**—The Parliament of Paris becomes the Royal Court.
- 3. **Augmentation of domain**—by escheat, forfeit, bequest, purchase, marriage, succession, revocation of alienations, and even subsidy.

II. The Elevation of the lower ranks

- 1. abolition of villeinage
- 2. increase of commerce—opulence of merchants and artisans.

3. consequent institutions of **free cities** and boroughs which wrest charters of political and administrative privileges from the kings and barons by helping them in their need. Some of these became so independent as to venture to enter into separate alliances with foreign states.

III. Decay of the Feudal Spirit

Its vital principle was *personal* military service for a fixed number of days and hence could flourish so long as there were private feuds between lords and lords. But in distant wars between nation and nation this service was of no use, and hence began the system of money payment and hiring of mercenaries. Circumstances having altered, the days of feudal militia were over; and Charles VII, for the first time in Europe instituted a **regular standing army**.

CHAPTER VII.

Europe's Debt to Feudal System.

1. Differentiation and disintegration develop military efficiency of the individual Counts or Dukes or Markgrafs.
2. Hence the possibility of long **resistance to the raids of Danes, Saracens, Hungarians and Slavs.**
3. Safety of Christendom from destruction.

4. The Military System of the Feudal Nobility more adapted to meet the needs of the hour than that of the Monarchical System.
- i. The **Feudal horseman** better able to resist the quickly moving hordes of assailants than the foot soldiery.
 - ii. The permanent fortifications, ring walls and feudal **castles** more adequate than temporary strongholds to oppose the predatory bands who cannot afford to lay siege and *wait* for a victory.
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BOOK VIII.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

CHAPTER I.

Birth of the Nations of Modern Europe.

1. The Roman Empire of the East—a Greek state.
2. The Roman Empire of the West—a German state.
3. Sicily—included Southern Italy.
4. Kingdom of France—west of Germany and Burgundy beyond the Rhone, Saône, Mœs.
5. The Christian States of Castile, Leon, Navarre and Aragon and Portugal were growing in the Iberian peninsula at the expense of the Mahometans.
6. Extension of the German Empire towards the East—at the expense of Bohemia and Hungary.
7. Poland at last secedes from the Empire.
8. Lithuania and Russia had nothing to do with Western Europe.
9. Denmark, Norway and Sweden were distinct kingdoms—and Denmark made large conquests in various parts of the Baltic.
10. England was unified under the Normans.

11. Scotland was a distinct kingdom—held in fee by the English Kings.

CHAPTER II.

Union of Roman and Teutonic Elements.

A. Position of the Emperor—in the West

- i. the vicar of God on Earth in temporal things.
- ii. as the Lord of the world, the head of all temporal states.
- iii. but he was not recognised in the East.
- iv. and he was becoming more and more German for he lived for the most part in Germany.
- v. and becoming less and less universal because France and Spain were cut off from the Empire.
- vi. the study of the Civil Law of Justinian restricted his influence as the head of the Universal Empire.

B. Position of the church—in the west

- i. the Vicar of God on earth in spiritual things.
- ii. the Roman Bishop, the Pope, was the head of all churches.
- iii. He was not recognised in the East.
- iv. But he succeeded in making himself the spiritual head of the whole west.

The Emperor was supreme only in Germany, Burgundy and North Italy.

C. Changes in the old constitutions owing to the mixture of Teutonic and Roman political ideas—**Feudalism.**

I. Origin of the tenure

- a. **Roman** custom of granting land for military service—no idea of personal relation between one man and another.
- b. **Teutonic** custom of companionship to a personal Lord—no necessary grant of land.
- c. Out of these two customs arose the system by which the lord granted *lands* to his man on condition of being *faithful* to him.

II. Effects of this conversion of alodial into feudal tenures

a. **Social**

- 1. Landowning free men rose higher through protection of a lord.
- 2. Landless freeman becomes lower and at last a serf bound to the land.
- 3. Slaves die out and fill the number of the (2).

b. **Political**

- 1. As the territory was large, all freemen could not afford to attend the General Assembly—The influence of the Landed Nobility, weakening of the Primitive Teutonic Assembly

Hence the poorer freemen lost their political rights owing to desuetude—and representative system introduced.

2. **Disintegration**—because each province had a tendency to set up for itself. Independence of the Dukes.

III. Comparison

a. **England**—Centralisation of authority.

1. The old National Assembly never died out but become the assembly of all England.
2. The Normans strengthened the power of the crown though they introduced Feudalism.

b. **Germany**

1. The old assembly never died out.
2. But since Feudalism was established the Diet practically became the meeting of princes.

c. **France**—Decentralisation.

1. The assembly ceased to exist.
2. The kings became mere nominal lords over the great provincial princes.

D. **Appointment of kings.**

- i. **Old Teutonic constitution**—election by people.
- ii. **England**—principle of election from one family gradually dies out after the Norman conquest.

- iii. **German Emperors**—the right of election gradually becomes confined to seven princes called ‘**Elec-tors.**’ As a rule, they had their sons elected during their life-time.
- iv. **France**—the crown becomes more hereditary than any-where else because every king of the Capetian line left a male heir.
- v. **Eastern Empire**—the crown rests in one family for several generations and is seized by a general or leading man. Here the system of fiefs was introduced very late ; and the Government was despotic.

CHAPTER III.

Influence of Roman Dominion and Roman Law.

- 1. **Early Law** : like Greek and German—Custom, ceremonial and semi-religious rules, sacerdotal secrets—law married to religion—the selfish system from which plebs were excluded.
- 2. **Plebeian Discontent** : XII Tables—Codification and publication. Systematic statement, certainty, rigidity. Gradually, the forms of legal actions, the secrets of procedure were published.
- 3. **Subsequent Roman Legislation founded on these Tables** : not the formulation of new principles,

but **interpretation** and adjustment—application of old principle to new cases :

a. The **Praetor Urbanus** (cf. his interpretative adjustments of law in the **formulas** concerning individual cases which he sent to the judges : and **Edicts** or general rules of procedure) administered the *Jus Civile*, the Roman Law for the Romans.

b. The **Praetor Peregrinus** administered justice between Romans and aliens or between aliens themselves. (The laws and practices of the aliens were retained and varied with the towns).

i. The **Jus Gentium** or Law of Nations necessarily grows out of a desire for finding out common principles in the different practices.

The *Jus Gentium* is a body of *private* and commercial law concerning itself with the relations of the individuals and not **International Law**.

ii. Administration of justice in the Provinces—**Influence of the Stoics**—The **Law of Nature** which is implanted as a law of life in all hearts.

c. The *Jus Gentium* became more and more important than the *Jus Civile* which became more and more modified. This tendency was aggravated by the gradual disappearance of distinction between the Roman and the alien. The two systems of law tended now to become one.

4. **The Jurists**—Private students of the Customs and Tables and Edicts; their gradual rise into public importance; consulted by the Praetor—growth of legal literature and legal theories which in turn influence legal practices. The Emperors gave them a legal position in the court. Thus when legislation and administration were taken out of the hands of the Senate and people by the Emperors, they were prevented from being arbitrary and illogical, for the skilful and enlightened philosophers presided over them.

5. **Corpus Jus Civile—Completion and Codification :**

a. Theodosian Code.

b. Justinian.

V. B. This Roman Law in its perfection and world-wide currency has furnished Europe not with her political systems but with principles of *private right*.

V. B. The Middle Ages and Modern Europe came under the influence of (1) Roman Systems (2) Jewish or Mosaic Institutions through Christianity and Church.

CHAPTER IV.

Royalty as an Institution.

SECTION I.

FROM THE 5TH TO THE 12TH CENT.

A. Fifth Century

1. Imperial Royalty

i. during the 1st 3 centuries of the Empire,
Roman Royalty is the personification of the state.

- ii. under Diocletian and Constantine it assumes a religious character. The Emperor is not the representative of public sovereignty but is the image of God, his delegate.
- 2. **Barbaric Royalty** of the Teutons.
 - i. Elective—The king is the military chief who can make his power freely acceptable to the companions.
 - ii. gradually hereditary.
 - iii. also religious.

B. Fortune of Royalty in the various states (up to 9th cent.)

1. France

- i. Barbaric Royalty predominant.
- ii. Attempts of the clergy to make it imperial and religious.

2. Italy—Ostrogoths. Imperial Royalty.

3. Spain—Religious Royalty.

4. England—the most perfect type of Barbaric Royalty.

C. Feudal Royalty (10th and 11th Cent.) after the

dissolution of the Frankish Empire,

- i. King is Sovereign of Sovereigns.
- ii. Lords entirely independent of King.
- iii. Hereditary principle definitely established.

D. Modern Royalty (12th Century) great magistracy to command order and give justice to the weak.

SECTION 2.

FROM THE 12TH TO THE 15TH CENTURY CENTRALISATION

A. Growth of Despotism.

i. France

i. Formation of French nationality.

- a.* The great national wars with England—Joan of Arc the popular heroine.
- b.* *With the Valois commences modern France.*
- c.* Territorial expansion and consolidation. Incorporation of the greater part of the provinces which have become France.
 1. under Charles VII.
 2. under Louis XI.
 3. under Charles VIII, and Louis XII.

ii. Administrative Development and Unity.

- a.* organisation of Finances, Army and Law.
- b.* Development of Courts of Justice called *Parliaments*.

iii. Administration not by physical force but by persuasion and artifice—Louis XI.

2. Spain

- i. Growth of national unity—conquest of Granada.
- ii. Union of Castile and Aragon—centralisation and consolidation.
- iii. Centralisation of authority—despotism, Inquisition (at first for the enforcement of political order and uniformity).
- iv. Ferdinand also like Louis XI in policy.

3. Germany

- i. Predominance and permanence of the Austrian House.
- ii. Central Authority organised by Maximilian.
 - a. Standing Army.
 - b. Post office.

4. England

- i. The national wars with France.
- ii. The Wars of the Roses.
- iii. Fall of the Aristocracy.
- iv. Tudor Despotism—the “ New Monarchy.”

5. Italy

- i. Fall of Republics.
- ii. Predominance of Families or Houses—the Medicis and the Milanese supreme.

B. Growth of Diplomacy—International relations.
The Balance of Power. Beginning of Leagues.

- i. League between Spain, Portugal and the Venetians against Charles VIII in his attempt to conquer Naples.
- ii. League of Cambray (1508)
- iii. Holy League against Louis XII (1511)

CHAPTER V.

Religio.

A. Faiths

1. **Heathens**—Prussians, Lithuanians, Fins and Laps.
2. **Mahometans**—Saracens and Moors of Spain and Sicily.
3. **Christians**—almost everywhere else—Poland, Hungary and Scandinavia being converted about the end of the 10th century.

B. Doctrines and Dogmas

1. The **Eastern church**—becomes more and more alienated from the western.
2. The **Western church**.
 - i. steady growth of the Papal power.
 - ii. decline of power of civil rulers.
 - iii. decline of the power of the national churches.
 - iv. strict celibacy of the clergy—their separation from the laity—servility to the Popes.

Hence their peculiar position, their temporal powers like the Pope's ; Their position—the only men learned—hence lawyers, officers, warriors, chief members of Parliament ; and in Germany. they became “ Electors.”

C. The monastic orders

- i. **Seculars**—parish priests or canons of cathedrals.
- ii. **Regulars**—monks' of monasteries
 1. Benedictines—founded 6th century.
 2. Cistercians—12th century.
- iii. **Friars**—preachers, poor
 1. Franciscans—13th century.
 2. Dominicans.
- iv. **Military orders** during the Crusades
 1. Templars.
 2. Knights of St. John.
 3. Teutonic knights—arose in Palestine, converted the heathens on the Baltic and Prussian.

D. The Catholic Church

1. in its creed—*Greek*.
2. in its worship—*Asiatic*.
3. in its constitution—*Roman*.
4. remedied the weak points of the Roman system

- a.* **stood between the conqueror and conquered**
—sense of brotherhood, equality—ideal of a
higher life—common morality.
- b.* system of slavery overthrown—dignity of
man as man—immortality of all souls.
- c.* paganism replaced by the idea of a Personal
Almighty Being whose service consists in
care for the weak and distressed and in self-
denial.
- 5. undertook to **educate** all alike, organised schools,
Cathedrals—Priests were poets, historians, pain-
ters, judges, lawyers, scientists.
- 6. not like Egyptian priests pretending to govern
by law, not like Greek philosophers expounding
to a chosen sect, not like modern savants thinking
for mere love of thought, but a system in which
the **best men devoted their energies to moral**
guidance of society.

CHAPTER VI.

The Reformation.

A. State of the Church during the Middle Ages

A state of mixed good and evil. Ignorance and superstition of the times, in a great measure due to political confusion and disorder. Though public worship and the ministrations of the church

did their proper work of sanctification and edification, a need was felt for reformation in certain points.

Attempts for Reformation, at the beginning of the 16th century, were unsuccessful.

B. Obstacles to the Reformation.

I. Reformation not likely through the Popes, for there was a conscious or unconscious conviction that along with the clearing away of indefensible dogmas and practical corruptions, there might also be a weakening of the unsound foundation by which the exaggerated claims of the Papal supremacy were supported.

1. Gregory X (1271—76).

- i. helped the election of Rudolf.
- ii. tried to put an end to all the strifes in Germany, Italy and elsewhere.
- iii. united all western Europe for the Holy War.
- iv. temporarily united the Eastern and Western churches.

2. Boniface VIII (1294—1303).

- i. tried to recover the universal authority of the early Popes, but failed.
- ii. quarrelled with Philip the Fair of France and was captured by him.

3. Clement V.

- i. chosen by **Philip the Fair**—servile.

- ii. moved his court to Avignon—**beginning of the Babylonish Captivity** (1306.)
 - iii. helped Philip in destroying the order of the Templars, ostensibly for their abuses, but really to confiscate their wealth.
4. **John XXII** had quarrels with the Emperor Lewis.
5. **Gregory XI** (1376—78) removed his court to Rome (1376).
6. Double election at Rome and Avignon since his death.

II. **Reformation not likely through a General Council** of the Western Church, for several such Councils met (Pisa, Constance, Florence &c) but could do nothing to help the Reformation-seeking prelates or princes.

- 1. **The Council at Pisa** (1402)
 - deposed both the Popes and chose a third Alexander V who was succeeded by John XXIII.
- 2. **The Council at Constance** (1415) through Sigismund.
 - i. deposed the three
 - ii. chose Martin V who was acknowledged everywhere.
 - iii. suppressed the heretical preachings of the Wycliffite Bohemians by burning Huss and Jerome.

3. **The Council at Basel** (1431-39)
deposed Pope Eugenius IV

4. **The Council** held by Pope Eugenius at
a. Ferrara.

b. Florence—reconciliation with the Eastern church.

III. Thus the only hope lay in the exertions of the individual energy of each National Church. Hence the Reformation took its character from the political and social circumstances of each nation :

a. In England the national love of national independence combined with the despotism of the monarch to keep the life of the church from being worked out by any great master-mind. Wolsey, Cranmer, Ridley and other Reformers were not founders of the new religion, they merely encouraged and guided the English Church.

b. But in the German Empire where joint action was impossible among politically jealous sections, the whole bent of the movement was determined by one mastermind, Luther, whose individual opinions (and not those of the Church) were set up as the standard of orthodoxy.

C. Causes of the Reformation—Almost the same throughout the Western church.

I. External : The breaking up of the Feudal

system ; the middle classes growing in importance ; education widely spread by the invention of Universities. To adapt itself to these changes the Church was compelled, for the preservation of its life, not to abandon its *fundamental* doctrines but only to modify *those* which “*could be changed* according to diversities of countries, times and men’s manners ”

II. Internal

1. Constitutional abuses.

- a.* **Papal supremacy** and headship over the National Churches *curtailed* their constitutional rights and national *liberties*.
- b.* **Appeals** to Rome, *delayed* the administration of justice at home and invited a third *foreign party* to adjudicate between the king and subject or judge and accused.
- c.* Inflow of **wealth** into the Roman Exchequer.
- d.* **Bishoprics** were bestowed as rewards for services ; Thus foreigners or those who held offices of *state* were Bishops : they *did not reside* in their dioceses, and episcopal work was left to *deputy* Bishops. These produced non-resident clergy and uncared-for parishes.
- e.* appropriations of the **monasteries** ; for they sent vicars or deputies to take care of the parishes under them.

f. corruptions, also, crept into the monasteries for they were *exempt from all episcopal control* except that of the Pope and his legates, which was feeble and uncertain.

2. Doctrinal abuses.

The worship of authorities and their theories favoured the growth of these abuses.

a. One theory was that the intermediate state between death and life was full of tormenting agonies through which *all* souls must pass ; and that these suffering could be softened by prayers and Masses and the Eucharist Sacrifice. Thus Salvation gradually came to be looked upon as a thing that could be purchased after death by sums of money paid to the church.

b. Eucharist sacrifice for the living and the dead was valued too much ; and feast on the sacrifice partially ignored so that communions became rare.

These rare communions, again, began to be held 'in one kind' *i. e.* the cup was withdrawn.

3. Devotional abuses—Mainly of Italian and Southern growth and could not stand the test either of antiquity or reason.

a. absolutions or Indulgences were granted by the Primitive Church to earnest penitence ;

by the Pope to the Crusaders. In later days these became a matter of gain to the Popes and Bishops. [cf. the building of St. Peter's at Rome by Leo X.]

- b.* Image and picture worship, and visits to and contact with, the relics and tombs of Saints left in the hearts of the people only a veneration for forms instead of realities. The Lord Himself gave place to His image and the Saints.

CHAPTER VII.

The Crusades.

I. Objects

- a.* To win back the Holy Sepulchre from the infidels
- b.* Latterly against any one with whom the Popes were at enmity.
 - i. Against infidels.
 - ii. Against heretics.
 - iii. Against the enemies of Popes.
 - iv. Against heathens other than Mahometans.

II. A list

- i. **First Crusade** (1099) successful—Christian kingdom of Jerusalem—the Orders of Knight,

2. **Second Crusade** (1147) to help the Christian kingdom against the Mahometan encroachments—Conrad and Louis VII—failure—the kingdom seized by Saladin.
3. **Third Crusade** (1189): Richard of England, Philip of France—princes quarrel among themselves—and the kingdom not recovered.
4. **Fourth Crusade**—against the Mahometans—but the Crusaders seized Zara and Constantinople and established the **Latin Empire in the East** (1201-4).
5. **Crusades against the Albigenses** (1208-29): Pope Innocent preached a crusade against the Albigensian heretics of Toulouse and Provence. The heresy was put down by the cruel persecutions of Louis VIII, and Toulouse incorporated with the kingdom of France (1229).
6. **Crusade against Sicily**—Manfred was king from 1258. He was the son of the Emperor Frederic II, and supported the **Ghibelines**; and hence opposed by the Pope Urban IV, offered the kingdom to Charles Count of Anjou, who, with the help of French Crusaders (1266) got possession of it. But the people revolted against the French King, and another kingdom was established by the side of the French.
7. **Crusades in the North of Europe**—Poland had been converted in the 10th century with the

help of the Teutonic Knights sent by Frederic II. They reduced the heathen Prussians (1230), and prevented the aggrandisement of Denmark towards the East at the expense of Poland.

8. Later Crusades in Palestine

- a. Frederic II (1228) the last Christian king of Jerusalem.
- b. Saint Louis (1248) could not win back Jerusalem.
- c. Edward—afterwards I of England—could not win.

III. Epoch—11th, 12th and 13th centuries.

IV. Characteristics

1. the first European event—*universal* phenomenon—every nation takes part.
2. the first *national* event—all classes, kings, lords, priests, burghers, countrymen all take part.

V. Organised by

1. crowds of populace at the bidding of Peter the Hermit—11th century.
2. later on, the Feudal Nobility.
3. the Kings—12th century onwards.

VI. Causes

- a. impulsion of religious sentiment and creeds—continuation of the struggle which had been going on for four centuries or more—*not a mere accident.*

- b. Adventurous spirit of the people who want a new enlarged life.

VII. Results

1. **Expansion of the Mind**—liberalisation of ideas.
2. **Enlargement of the Fiefs**—diminutives of petty domains—centralisation and not dispersion.
3. **The Creation of great Boroughs**—because of development of maritime commerce.
4. **Charters** and liberties purchased by people from the kings and nobles in need of ready money.

CHAPTER VIII.

State of Intellect.

A. The Eastern Empire

- i. the clergy alone are not learned and do not exclusively fill the temporal offices.
- ii. owing to absence of barbarian invasions learning is not dead among the laity.
- iii. *Greek Language*—both for writing and speaking.
- iv. Histories at Constantinople written by laymen, even Emperors.

B. The Western Empire

- i. all learning (and offices) in the hands of the clergy.

ii. nowhere any one language is common to all classes of men

a. continued use of Latin everywhere for purposes of religion, learning and church services.

b. Latin nowhere the spoken language.

c. The spoken languages are

1. **Teutonic**—England, Germany and Scandinavia.

2. **Romance**—Italy, Aquitaine, Spain, France.

iii. Very few books written by laymen and that in the language of the people.

iv. Birth of national literatures earlier in Teutonic than in Romance countries, because Romance was looked upon and despised as vulgar Latin

a. **English** Chronicle, Scandinavian Legends.

b. **France**—Verse 12th century.

Prose 13th century.

c. **Italy**—Dante—still later.

v. New birth of science and learning everywhere owing to the contact with the Greeks and Saracens.

CHAPTER IX.

Military System.

1. **Mercenary troops**—in the place of the national militia.
2. **Foreigners employed**—citizens excluded from Service by Law—to devote themselves to agriculture and arts.
3. **Companies of adventures**—*e.g.* under the English Sir John Hawkwood.
4. **Want of Military Science**—mere intrepidity and impetuosity. "The insubordinate spirit of feudal tenants, and the emulous equality of chivalry, were alike hostile to that gradation of rank, that punctual observance of irksome duties, that prompt obedience to a supreme command through which a single soul is infused into an active mass."
5. **School of Italian Generals**—like the companies of foreign mercenaries—under Barbiano.
6. **Defensive arms**—little personal hazard to the soldier—The art of defence outstripped that of destruction—Gunpowder.

CHAPTER X.

The Rise and Growth of Towns.

A. Ancient Polity—Towns were everything.

B. Teutonic Polity.

- i. *Early tendency* to despise and destroy them.

- ii. But the Goths and Franks did not destroy the Roman towns.
- iii. And new towns began to spring up everywhere, which acquired great privilege, even became independent sovereign commonwealths, *e. g.*
 - 1. **The Hanseatic League** in Northern Germany which gave law to the kings of Denmark and Sweden.
 - 2. **The Italian towns**—which became independent entities acknowledging only the Emperor's authority.

CHAPTER XI.

The 13thth Century.

- 1. **The Church**—Popes—Innocent III (1198-1216) Gregory IX, Innocent IV. Boniface VIII (1294-1303) Seventy years' exile of the Papacy at Avignon. Growth, culmination extravagance and the humiliation of the Papal See. Failure of the Papacy to organise Christendom under a spiritual sovereign.
- 2. **Waning of Catholic fervour**—the Crusades not for the delivery of Jerusalem but capture of Byzantium. Unholy wars.
- 3. **The Friars.**
- 4. **The Rise of modern nations**—age of great rulers—centralisation of monarchy.

5. **The Rise of towns.**
6. **Popular representation**—Parliament.
7. **Law Courts**—Codification.
8. **The Universities and Doctors**—Revival of ancient learning.
9. **Gothic Architecture.**

The *thirteenth century* was the time when most of the existing states and nations of Europe took something like their present form and constitution. The great powers which had hitherto, in name at least, divided the Christian and Mahometan world, the Eastern and Western Empires, and the Eastern and Western Caliphates may now be looked on as practically coming to an end. England, France, and Spain began to take something like their present shape, and to show the beginnings of the characteristic policy and position of each. The chief languages of Western Europe assumed something like their present shape. In short, the character of this age as a time of beginnings and endings might be traced out in detail through the most part of Europe and Asia.

CHAPTER XII.

Church History.

I. From Earliest Period to the 5th Century.

1. First period

- i. A common creed and common sentiments.

- ii. No System of determinate doctrines, no formal rules, no recognised discipline, no body of magistrates.

2. Second period

- i. Rules, doctrines, discipline and Magistrates.
- ii. The Christian Society preponderating over the non-christian.

3. Third period

- i. The clergy and the church officers more important than the laity of the Christian Society.
- ii. Separation of the governing and governed.

II. From the 5th to the 12th Century.

1. Imperial Church—5th and 6th Centuries.

- i. The church had vanquished Pagans without the help of the Empire which has vanished.
- ii. adopts the municipal and imperialistic systems of the Empire in its attempts at the conversion of the Teutons.

2. The Barbarous Church—7th and 8th Centuries.

- i. Failure of Imperialism.
- ii. Barbarians enter clerical order.
- iii. The Clergy lead barbarous lives like Military men.

- iv. Defends herself against the interference of the Barbarians by adopting the theory of separation of spiritual from temporal power.
- v. Develops the austere monastic system and strikes the fancy of the Teutons.
- vi. Tried to be made Imperialistic by Charlemagne the Cæsaro-papist.

3. **Feudal Church**—9th and 10th Centuries.

- i. Absence of unity.
- ii. Individual rights and sentiments asserted.
- iii. Attempts to counteract the disrupted forces in the church—by Councils, Convocations, Ecclesiastical Assemblies, both provincial and national fail because of abuses of simony, arbitrary disposition of benefices, and looseness of manners amongst priests.

4. **The Theocratical Church under the Papacy**—11th and 12th Centuries.

- i. The Court of Rome alone—Papacy alone adequate to meet the requirements of the time. Hence its growth.
- ii. Gregory VII—a great Reformer on despotic lines—like Charlemagne and Peter the Great

- of Russia, tries to subject the Civil world to the church and the church to the Papacy. ,
- iii. Persecution of the free thinkers and advocates of Reason.

III. The Papacy (up to the 14th Cent.)

1. **Development of the Gregorian system** up to the reign of Innocent III (12th—middle of the 13th century.)—the most brilliant epoch of the church.
2. **Revolts** against the Church (13th—14th centuries.)
 1. The Albigensian heresy.
 2. Flanders.
 3. Wycliffe in England.
 4. Hohenstaufen Emperors.
 5. **Saint Louis** publishes the first Pragmatic Sanction and proclaims the **independence of temporal power.**
 6. Since the 14th century the Church on the defensive and on the wane.

IV. Gradual Emancipation of the Society from the church (13th—15th Cent.)

CHAPTER XIII.

The Fifteenth Century.

1. **Development of territorial units**—Separateness and physical isolation of states.
2. **Development of Royalty**
 - i. **Growth of Despotism**—centralisation of administration—Standing Army, Finance.
 - ii. **Rise of Diplomacy**—International Policy—Balance of power—League.
3. **Attempt at Religious Reform**
 - i. **The Great Schism in Church**—The struggle between the two Papacies (1378).
 - ii. **Councils**—attempt a legal reform.
 - a. at Pisa (1409).
 - b. at Constance (1414), attempts reforms.
 - c. at Basle (1431), attempts reforms.
 - iii. **Kings.**
 - a. Charles V of France—forms Pragmatic Sanction (1438)—by which several reforms are initiated.
 - b. This Pragmatic sanction adopted in Germany by the Diet of Mayence (1439) but abandoned (1448).
 - iv. **Popular Reforms**—revolutionary.

John Huss—in Bohemia (1404) attempts a violent reform which, however, is stifled by the Empire.

4. Regeneration of Literature

- i. Intellectual unrest.
- ii. admiration for antiquity—classical school of free thinkers—consisting of prelates, juris-consults and scholars.

5. Voyages, Enterprises, discoveries, Inventions.

CHAPTER XIV.

Mediaeval Civilisation (Nine Centuries which separate Theodosius from the removal of Pope from Rome, 400-1300).

1. Catholicism or Religious Force.

1. purifies and disciplines fiercer passions of man—especially inhumanity, pride and lust.
2. raises the position of woman—as a means and corollary of the former.
- 3 protects the weak, dignifies gentlemen, raises the value of human nature as such.
4. Represented by St. Augustine (274-337 A.D.) who founds the Doctrine; Theodosius the Great (345-95), St. Gregory the Great (550-604), Hildebrand (1013-85) who organise the political institution of Catholicism; Gregory VII who finally establishes Papal power.

II. Feudalism or Chivalric Force

1. Suppresses the rule of universal war and transforms war of conquest into war for defence.
2. Establishes true local Government under the sanction of reciprocal duty in lieu of submission to a centralised Empire.
3. Suppresses Slavery and founds the institution of Free Labour
4. represented by **Chanlemagne** (742-814), Theodoric (454-526), Otto the Great (912-73), Henry the Fowler (876-936), St. Henry—the last Saxon King (972-1024) Alfred (849-901), Charles Martel (685-741), Richard Cœur de Lion (1157-99) Pope Innocent III (1161-1216), St. Louis (1215-70) who endeavoured to make his reign realise the Catholic Ideal of the Christian King.

CHAPTER XV.

The Middle Ages.

“ It may surprise some readers to treat the 13th century as the close of the Middle ages, an epoch which is usually placed in the latter half of the 15th, in the age of Louis XI, Henry VII and Ferdinand of Aragon. But the true spirit of Feudalism, the living Soul of Catholicism which together make up the compound type of Society we call **mediæval**, were, in point of fact, **waning all through the 13th century** The hurly-burly of the 14th and the first half of the 15th

centuries was merely one long and cruel death agony. Nay the inner soul of Catholic Feudalism quite ended in the first generation of the 13th century with Saint Dominic, St. Francis, Innocent III, Philip Augustus and Otto IV, Stephen Langton and William, Earl Marshal. The truly characteristic period of mediæval is in the 12th rather than the 13th century, the period covered by the first 3 crusades from 1094 the date of the Council of Clermont to 1192 when Cœur de Lion withdrew from the Holy Land. Or, if we put it a little wider in limits, we may date **true Mediævalism from the rise of Hildebrand** (about 1070) **to the death of Innocent III** (1216), or just about a Century and a half. St. Louis himself seems to us a man belated, born too late, and almost an anachronism in the second half of the 13th Century."

by applying his new methods of teaching among his pupils and he hopes that the cause of education in this country will be greatly accelerated if they are adopted by the public."

We cannot think of more important service to be done in the interest of our nation than promoting the growth and spread of education. Government is also alive to the cause of primary education which has become a question of urgent necessity in this country. It is evident that we are in need of a number of educated men, like the present author, who can devote their lives to lift and leaven the general mass of the community. Slur is often flung at our graduates that they are not fit for any original work. We invite the public to take note of this comprehensive and original work on the Science of Education and to see if they can adopt its ideals and methods of education.

The author deserves the most hearty thanks from the public for the long and steady efforts that are being made to the cause of educational reform. We understand that this *Introduction to the Science of Education* has already won golden opinions from the leading journals of Bengal, as it should, being an original and important contribution to the Bengali literature.

২। প্রবাসী—ভাদ্র ১৩১৭।

শ্রীযুক্ত হীরেন্দ্র নাথ দত্ত মহাশয় ভূমিকায় এই গ্রন্থের পরিচয় দিয়াছেন—শিক্ষাবিজ্ঞান সম্বন্ধে গ্রন্থকার এক প্রকাশও পুস্তক কয়েক খণ্ডে প্রকাশিত করিবেন, তাহাতে শিক্ষাপদ্ধতির ঐতিহাসিক ও বৈজ্ঞানিক প্রণালীর আলোচনা থাকিবে। সমস্ত প্রাচীন ও আধুনিক সভ্য দেশের শিক্ষাপ্রণালীর তুলনা-মূলক আলোচনা করিয়া শ্রেষ্ঠ আদর্শ স্থির করিবার চেষ্টা হইবে। শিক্ষার অন্তর্গত জগতের যাবতীয় বিষয় আলোচিত হইবে। সেই প্রতিপাদ্য বিষয়ের সার মর্ম প্রকাশ করা এই পুস্তকের উদ্দেশ্য। গ্রন্থকার বিদ্বান্ ও শিক্ষা কর্মে ব্যাপ্ত। তাঁহার জ্ঞান ও অভিজ্ঞতা প্রকাশিত হইলে দেশের প্রভূত মঙ্গল সাধিত হইবে আশা করা যায়। পুস্তিকার শেষে গ্রন্থকার যাহা লিখিয়াছেন তাহা সকল দেশহিতেচ্ছুর চিন্তা ও অনুকরণের যোগ্য বলিয়া এস্থলে উদ্ধৃত করিয়া দিলাম—“শীঘ্রই বিদ্যাদান এবং শিক্ষা বিস্তারই স্বদেশসেবা ও সমাজহিতের প্রধান অঙ্গ ও লক্ষণ হইয়া দেশের মধ্যে বর্তমান সর্ববিধ আন্দোলনসমূহকে নিয়ন্ত্রিত ও পরিচালিত করিবে। শিক্ষার আন্দোলনই সকল আন্দোলনকে গ্রাস করিয়া ক্রমশঃ গভীরতর ও বিস্তৃততর হইতে থাকিবে। কর্মিগণ প্রকৃত মনুষ্যত্ব বিকাশের সহায়ক জ্ঞান-মন্দির সমূহের প্রতিষ্ঠাকেই জীবনের ধর্ম মনে করিবেন এবং এই কর্মেই সম্পূর্ণ শক্তি ও সময় দান করিয়া জীবনের সার্থকতা উপলব্ধি করিবেন। শিক্ষা-ক্ষেত্রে অবতীর্ণ হইবার জন্ত দেশ-বাসীদের আন্তরিক আকাঙ্ক্ষা জন্মিবে। শিক্ষা প্রচারই সমীপবর্তী ভবিষ্যতের নূতন সন্ন্যাস হইবে। শিক্ষকই নূতন সন্ন্যাসী হইবেন।”

এরূপ সন্ন্যাসী দেশে দেখা দিয়াছেন।

৩। বসুমতী—ভাদ্র ১৩১৭।

গ্রন্থকার “শিক্ষাবিজ্ঞান” নামক বিশ খণ্ডে সমাপ্ত যে ক্রিষ্টি
 গ্রন্থের রচনায় প্রবৃত্ত হইয়াছেন, এই ভূমিকা তাহারই পরিচয় ও
 নির্বণী স্বরূপ লিখিত হইয়াছে। শিক্ষা-বিজ্ঞান বিষয়ক গ্রন্থ বঙ্গ
 ভাষায় নাই বলিলে অত্যাতি হয় না। গ্রন্থকার মাতৃভাষায় এই
 অভাব দূর করিবার জন্য তিন চারি বৎসর কঠোর পরিশ্রম
 স্বীকার করিয়া শিক্ষাবিজ্ঞানের রচনা করিয়াছেন। সেজন্ত তিনি
 সাধারণের ধন্যবাদার্থ। সংস্কৃত, ইংরাজী, উদ্ভিদবিজ্ঞান প্রভৃতি শিক্ষা
 বিজ্ঞানের অন্তর্গত চারি পাঁচ খানি পুস্তক ইতি মধ্যেই যন্ত্রস্থ হইয়াছে।
 এই রাজনীতিক আন্দোলনের দিগে শিক্ষা বিজ্ঞানের অমূল্যত্ব প্রবৃত্ত
 হইয়া নবীন গ্রন্থকার শিক্ষার প্রতি অমুরাগ ও একাগ্রতার পরিচয়
 দিয়াছেন। হীরেন্দ্র বাবুর সহিত আমরাও বলি—স্বধী মণ্ডলী এই
 নূতন গ্রন্থের উপযুক্ত সমাদর করিবেন, এবং শিক্ষাবিষয়ে নিজ নিজ
 চেষ্টা ও চিন্তার প্রয়োগ করিয়া শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে প্রকৃত “বিজ্ঞানের” প্রতিষ্ঠা
 করিবেন।

৪। শ্রীযুক্ত রবীন্দ্র নাথ ঠাকুর।

এ গ্রন্থ বিশেষ অবধানের সহিতই আলোচনার যোগ্য হইয়াছে সন্দেহ
 নাই। যাহারা শিক্ষা ব্যবসায়ী তাঁহারা এই বই যত্ন করিয়া পড়িবেন ও
 উপকার লাভ করিবেন এইরূপ আশা করি। বিনয় বাবু যে ব্রত গ্রহণ
 করিয়াছেন তাহা বিপুল বিস্তৃত ও দুঃসাধ্য, ইহা সম্পন্ন করিয়া তিনি
 দেশের মহৎ উপকার সাধন করুন এই আমি অন্তরের সহিত কামনা
 করি।

5. The Modern Review—6th October, 1910.

The author is engaged in the preparation of a "Science of Education series" which will be completed in twenty parts. The book under review is an introduction to the whole series. The author deserves our best thanks for the services he is doing to the cause of Educational Reform in our country, and we recommend this introduction to our teachers for perusal.

৬। হিতবাদী—১৩ই আগস্ট ১৩১৭ সাল।

এ পুস্তকের আলোচনা পদ্ধতি আমাদের ভাল লাগিয়াছে। অধ্যাপক ও বিদ্যার্থিবর্গের মধ্যে ইহার আদর হইবে।

৭। গৌড়দূত।

শ্রীযুক্ত বিনয় কুমার সরকার এম এ মহাশয় এক বিশাল কার্যে হস্তক্ষেপ করিয়াছেন। বাঙ্গালা ভাষায় শিক্ষাবিজ্ঞান সম্বন্ধে বিশেষ কোন গ্রন্থ নাই বলিলে চলে। এদেশে জাতীয় ভাবে শিক্ষা প্রচার জন্ত বিদ্যালয় ও পরিষৎ স্থাপিত হওয়ায় তাহার আবশ্যকতা দিন দিন অনুভূত হইতেছে। বিনয় বাবু স্বয়ং এই শিক্ষা প্রচারে ত্রুতী, সুতরাং তিনি এই বিশাল কার্যে ত্রুতী হইবার সম্পূর্ণ যোগ্য। সম্প্রতি এই বিরাট গ্রন্থের ভূমিকা মাত্র প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই গ্রন্থের বিশালতা দেখিয়া একা বিনয় বাবুর দ্বারা এই কার্য সংসাধিত হওয়া অনেকে অসাধ্য মনে করিতে পারেন; কিন্তু তিনি ছাত্রাবস্থা হইতে এই কার্যের জন্ত প্রস্তুত হইয়াছেন, এবং কেবল স্বয়ং প্রস্তুত নহে, অপর সহচর ও সাহায্যকারী ব্যক্তিও প্রস্তুত করিয়াছেন। সুতরাং এই বিশাল গ্রন্থের সম্পূর্ণতা সম্বন্ধে আমাদের কোন সন্দেহ নাই।

8. RAI SARAT CHANDRA DAS BAHADUR, C.I.E.

PROFESSOR Benoy Kumar Sarkar's *Shiksha Vijnan Bhumika* is an excellent introduction to the Science of Education. The scheme of his works as out-lined in this book is as follows :

The first volume contains a Historical Survey of the systems of education representing the types of civilisation evolved in the history of the world. The second is to give the Philosophical Theories on education held by the master-minds of the different ages and countries, supplemented by the author's own theory deduced from the historical study as well as from the critical survey of the theories. The Art of teaching according to his Theory of Education will be dealt with in the Third volume which will necessarily consist of as many parts as there are branches of learning.

The Book will thus be self-contained—dealing with the history, theory and practice of education in a comprehensive manner on scientific basis.
